GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1945-46

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BALUCHISTAN AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1945-46

PART I.

Lieut.-Col. W. R. Hay, C.S.I., C.I.E., was Agent to the Governor-General during the year under report.

Political and General Summary.

On the international border there was no serious incident during the year, while internally law and order was satisfactory except for one serious incident on the 6th September 1946 when a lorry was looted on the Fortsandeman Quetta road at the boundary between Quetta and Zhob Agencies. One Hindu passenger named Dhanu Ram was murdered in cold-blood and robbed of Rs. 3,548. This outrage was committed by Akhto, Sher Ali and Gauhar Khan of the Jogezai and Jalalzai tribes of Zhob who are relatives of the outlaw Nasrullah Jan brother of the murderer of Major Barnes. In contrast to this outrage the year was note-worthy for the unusually large crop of outlaws who surrendered in the Zhob Agency due to the energetic policy of the Political Agent. 35 outlaws of varying degrees of importance surrendered during the year.

Two less important incidents occured in April and in August in the Loralai Agency. A gang of Kibzais murdered Rasul Khan Lehrzai, M.E.S., gangman working on the Murgha-Musakhel Road, in revenge for the murder of Levy Duffedar Lal Khan, Kibzai, who was murdered the previous year by Rasul Khan's family. The second incident occurred when four Marri and Buzdar prisoners were being escorted to the Musakhel Sub Jail by a party of three levymen and a Havildar. A gang of Buzdars attacked the party, shot the Havildar dead, and rescued the prisoners. A local Chigha party of Nohezai Lehrzais displaying exemplary resource overtook the gang, shot one of the Buzdars dead and arrested the others. In the same Agency four dangerous outlaws surrendered unconditionally.

In Mekran smuggling continued to be popular but on several occasions the Mekran Levy Corps were able to apprehend the offenders and the prevalence of this crime lessened towards the end of the year.

A very severe earthquake occurred on the coast of Mekran and Lasbela State on the 28th November, 1945. The shocks began at 3-30 A.M. At Ormara considerable damage was caused to buildings and 71 lives were lost. At Pasni a tidal wave 30 feet high arose at 7-0 A.M. and submerged the whole town. 47 lives were lost. Both at Pasni and at Ormara a large proportion of fishing craft and tackle was destroyed. Salvage and relief work were undertaken immediately and food, medical relief, clothing and tents were supplied by sea from Karachi through the kindness of the Military and Naval authorities. On the same day Barkhan sub-division in Loralai Agency was severely shaken and a considerable amount of house property was damaged and several hundreds of people were left without shelter. Tents and supplies were provided quickly. The Government of India sanctioned a lakh of rupees for relief work.

In Kalat State a constitution was introduced for the first time in October, 1945, providing for an executive council of four ministers and regular rules of business.

Internal Affairs.

The settlement of the Quetta and Pishin Tehsils and the Quetta Urban Area was completed during the year under report, and in the Nasirabad subdivision a complete reassessment of the revenue was carried out by an officer deputed by the Sind Government. Rain-fall was again disappointing and harvests were below average. When rain did fall it caused great damage by flood-water. The organization of food supplies however and distribution of cloth functioned successfully and the public of Baluchistan were probably more fortunate as regards food and cloth than many people in other parts of India.

A Development Officer was appointed in April 1945. The Grow More Food Campaign was prosecuted energetically. Great advances were made in the production of Baluchistan coal and success was achieved with the establishment of a briquetting process, which supplies an excellent form of fuel, for utilizing coal dust.

In Education it was not possible to make the progress desired because of lack of funds, but a Teachers' Training School was opened during the year with the object of staffing Primary Schools with better trained teachers. The newly opened Sandeman Hospital in Quetta performed splendid work and proved extremely popular with the public.

PART II.

Revenue and General Administration.

Summary

The sub-joined table shows the figures of area sown and successfully cropped during the years 1944-45 and 1945-46 :—

Name of District.	Area Sown.		Area successfully cropped.	
	1944-45.	1945-46.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Quetta-Pishin	1,12,636	1,02,779	73,611	37,294
Zhob	28,533	26,622	16,671	15,607
Chagai	29,605	17,573	12,400	5,431
Loralai	98,953	1,00,518	46,907	45,317
Kalat	738	538	507	342
Sibi	2,95,167	3,17,520	2,14,538	2,48,366

Weather and Crops.—Owing to lack of rains both Rabi and Kharif crops of the Nushki Dalbandin Tahsils suffered heavily. As a result of continued drought the economic condition of the people in general and that of the zaminddars in particular, remained unsatisfactory.

There was no change in the general economic condition of the people of Loralai District. Due to the high level of prices the Zamindars were able to dispose of their agricultural produce with advantage. The produce of the Rabi and Kharif harvests was below average due to insufficient rains.

As a result of scanty rains both the Rabi and Kharif crops were poor in Zhob District.

The condition of crops in the unirrigated tracts of the Sibi Tahsil was below average. Floods caused considerable damage to Kharif crops during the rainy season in Sangan, Talli, and Mall circles of the Sibi Tahsil and Kowas circle in the Shahrig Tahsil. Some damage was also caused to the crops in the Sibi and Shahrig Tahsils by inclement weather.

As a result of scanty rains in the Quetta-Pishin District both the Rabi and Kharif crops were poor resulting in a decrease of Rs. 85,885-1-5 in revenue.

Survey and Settlement.—The re-settlement operations were started in the Pishin tahsil in the year 1942. Resettlement was long overdue as the terms of the current Pishin settlement should properly have expired in 1919 and that of the Quetta settlement in 1917. The operations in respect of the Quetta tahsil were completed in 1944 and those of the Pishin tahsil in 1943.

The total area surveyed in the two tahsils is as follows :—

	Acres.
Quetta rural area	1,14,191
Quetta Urban area	1,832
Pishin tahsil	5,21,151

The sanctioned new demand of the Quetta and the Pishin tahsils was Rs. 1,03,984 and Rs. 2,22,261 respectively. The internal distribution of the demand amounted to Rs. 2,20,099 in the Pishin tahsil. A margin of 3 % is allowed to the Settlement Officer in the distribution of the demand so that he may be able to make allowances for the individual pecularities of estates and his judgement in assessing them fairly may not be fettered by the rigid application of the sanctioned rates. The assessment sanctioned in the case of Quetta urban area was approximately Rs. 26,000 but the demand which was internally distributed amounted to Rs. 26,578. With the exception of the Shadezai, Shebo canal, Band Khushdil Khan and Khushkaba Muhals of the Segi circle of the Pishin tahsil the whole of the Pishin and Quetta tahsils are placed under fixed cash assessment. The term of the present settlement has been fixed at 30 years but that of the urban area of the Quetta tahsil has been fixed at 10 years.

In the year 1926-27 the value of muafis in the Quetta and Pishin tahsils was found to be Rs. 44,412. In the present settlement the value of the existing muafis and of those newly sanctioned comes to Rs. 31,977 and Rs. 4,230 respectively.

For the first time in Baluchistan the grazing tax at the rate of 0-2-0 per go at and 0-1-0 per sheep based on a quinquennial census of cattle was introduced in the Quetta and Pishin tahsils. Cows, buffaloes, camels, donkeys, horses, ponies and young stock were exempt from assessment as their number during the present settlement was found to be ridiculously small. The proposed rates will remain in force for a period of 30 years from Rabi 1946. The grazing tax imposed for the first quinquennium at the rates mentioned above amounted to Rs. 1,951-12-0 in respect of the Quetta tahsil and Rs. 11,472-12-0 in respect of the Pishin tahsil.

The settlement operations in the Shahrig tahsil of the Sibi District and the Sinjawi sub-tahsil of the Loralai District started in April 1946. Forty one muhals of Kachh and Kowas circles of the Shahrig tahsil and 62 muhals of the Sinjawi tahsil were surveyed till December 1946.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.

Introductory.

After the second Great War there were food shortages all over the world. The situation could be met only by increasing crop productions. The crop yields can be increased by the use of better seeds, improved implements, application of manures, by increasing irrigation facilities for crops and by the control of pests and diseases. The Department of Agriculture, Baluchistan, had already started the work of improved wheat seed distribution and the control of insect for the last few years. This work was considerably extended and taken up on a much larger scale.

Besides, during the year, schemes were started for providing increased irrigation facilities to the zamindars and for increasing the production of manure by composting as well as for the control of fungus diseases. All these sections have contributed towards increasing production in Baluchistan and the amount

of the work done by each one of them is given further on. The staff employed in the Department was as below :—

1. Mr. Worth, I.C.S., Development Officer and Head of the Department of Agriculture.
2. R. Zarbakht Khan, B.Sc. (Edin.), C.D.A. (Wye)., Deputy Director of Agriculture and incharge of the Department of Agriculture.
3. Qazi Iqbal Saeed, B.A., Personal Assistant, to the Director of Agriculture.
4. Ch. Ikram Ullah, B.Sc., (Agric.), Assistant Director of Agriculture, Usta Mohd.
5. Ch. Abdur Rahman, B.Sc., (Agric.), Assistant Director of Agriculture, Quetta.
6. Ch. Dost Mohd, B.Sc., (Agric.), Assistant Director of Agriculture, Loralai.
7. Mr. Nazeer Ahmed Janjua, M.Sc., Entomologist.
8. Ch. Ghulam Ullah, B.Sc., (Agric.), Assistant Entomologist, Quetta.
9. Sh. Maqsud Nasir, M.Sc., (Agric.), Assistant Entomologist, Quetta.
10. Ch. Mohd. Ishaq, B.Sc., (Agric.), Biochemist.
11. Malik Saeed Ahmed, M.Sc., Mycologist.
12. Mr. M. A. Ginai, M.Sc. Botany, Assistant Botanist (Multiplication) Vegetable Seed Production upto 22-12-1945.

Mr. Nur-ul-Hassan, B.Sc., (Agric.) from 23-11-1945.

13. S. Amar Singh, Agricultural Engineer, Quetta.
14. Malik Allah Bakhsh, B.Sc. (Agric.), Agricultural Instructor.
15. K. S., H. R. Kidwai, Assistant Marketing Officer.

Mr. M. A. Ginai, the Assistant Botanist and Mr. I. D. Chugtai, Research Assistant, Fruit Preservation were sent abroad to U. S. A. and Great Britain by the Government of India for studies in the subjects of Vegetables Seed Production and Fermentation studies respectively.

The office of the Director of Agriculture was re-organised and a Personal Assistant and an office Superintendent were added to the existing staff.

Due to the untimely death of K. S., H. R. Kidwai, Assistant Marketing Officer on 21st June, 1945, the Department lost one of its ablest officers. The post remained vacant for the remaining period, as a suitable man could not be recruited.

The details of work done by the various sections are given below :—

Agricultural District Work.

In 1944, the work of wheat seed distribution was taken up in hand in Baluchistan. The staff appointed for the purpose consisted of one Assistant Director of Agriculture, two Agricultural Inspectors, and six Fieldmen. In that year about 7,000 maunds of C 591 wheat seed was purchased from the Punjab and distributed among the Zamindars for further multiplication.

In February, 1945 the staff employed on the seed distribution work was considerably strengthened so as to bring as large an area, as possible, in the

shortest possible time under the improved seed. The staff provided in the revised scheme consisted of one Deputy Director of Agriculture, three Assistant Directors of Agriculture, ten Agricultural Assistants, and thirty Fieldmen. During the year 23,302 maunds of C 591 seed was purchased and further 5,297 maunds was recovered from the loan advances of last year. Besides this 15,828 maunds of local wheat seed was purchased and 143 maunds recovered from the last year's loan advances. Thus 28,599 maunds of C 591 seed and 15,917 maunds of local wheat seed was distributed among the Zamindars for sowing purposes on the irrigated areas of the Province. About 50,000 acres of land was sown with the seed distributed by the Department.

It was estimated that C 591 seed on the average gave two maunds of higher yield per acre than the local varieties and the selected local seed one maund per acre higher yield than the seed commonly sown by the Zamindars. The production of the wheat in the Province therefore increased correspondingly.

The C 591 seed has been very successful in the plains but has not done so well on the plateau. It is therefore intended to take up wheat varietal trials in Quetta and Loralai with a view to selecting a variety which would succeed under these conditions.

Demonstration plots.

Forty eight demonstration plots were laid out in the Province with the object of proving the superiority of improved seeds, of better cultivation and of giving the proper seed rate over the prevailing practices. The results will be included in the next year's report.

Improved Implements.

The Department supplied the Zamindars, 173 Hyderabad ploughs at the actual cost price. Arrangements were also made for the supply of fodder cutters, spades, sickles and plough shares at the cost price.

Fertilizers.

Twenty five tons of Ammonium Phosphate were purchased from the Imperial Chemical Industries for free distribution or application on the potato crops. The manure was applied in the Hanna and Ziarat valley by the staff of the department. Due to the July rains most of the potato fields got flooded and the crops were badly damaged. In such fields the manure did not give any results. In the fields which were on the higher levels and thus escaped the floods, the manure plots on the average gave about 19 maunds of higher yield per acre than the unmanured. The work will be repeated next year.

Fieldmen's Training School.

To meet the increasing need of trained Fieldmen it was decided to open a School. A short course of training lasting about four months is imparted. At a time ten students are taken in a class. During the year under report 25 trained Fieldmen passed out from the School. The School will continue to work in the next year.

District Farms.

There was already one Agriculture Farm of the Department at Usta Mohd. The original object of this Farm was wheat seed multiplication but due to the very heavy nature of the soil it was found unsuitable for this purpose. The Farm will hence be used for varietal trials of crops for the conduct of other agricultural experiments.

During the year under report Wheat, Barley, Berseem, Oats, Potatoes, Field peas, Jowar, Sugarcane, Sudan grass, Guara, and rice were cultivated on the Farm. The work on the varietal trials as well as suitability of cultivation of these crops is under investigation.

Composting.

This work was started in the beginning of 1945. The staff consisted of one Assistant Biochemist, one Mistri and 25 Fieldmen. The object of the scheme was to improve the method of production of manure in various towns and municipalities and to introduce a method of production of composting from vegetable refuse in the villages. An improved method of production of manure was introduced in the Quetta Municipality from which 2,45,400 maunds of manure were produced. The work was also started at Barkhan, Harnai, and Killa Saifullah. Similarly 13 centres of composting were opened in the villages from which 58,500 maunds of manure was produced which was applied by the Zamindars to their crops.

Entomology.

In the previous year a class I Entomologist of the Department looked after the locust work and a class II Entomologist attended to the Insect Control Work. These two sections were amalgamated and according to the Revised Scheme the staff provided for the work consists of one class I Entomologist, two class II Assistant Entomologists, six Entomological Assistants, four Locust Assistants, six Fieldmen and 8 Kamdars. The main work of the staff consisted of the control of Codling Moth. This has been done by spraying of trees and mechanically by the removal of hibernating Larvae from under the bark of trees, during the winter months. During the year under report 1,475 apple trees were sprayed against this pest and 21,981 trees were scrapped and cleared off the Larvae. As a result of the above work the insect infestation in the fruits was reduced from 80 to about 15%. Besides, the above staff took up the work on the control of other fruit and crop pests such as Hairy caterpillers; woolly aphios, aphids, beetle borers, hornets, scale insects, black headed cricket, wheat bug, and the grass hoppers. In this connection more than 10,000 trees were sprayed. Hand picking was done for the control of wheat bugs and poison baiting for black headed cricket and grass-hoppers.

Locust.

Several swarms entered Quetta-Pishin, Zhob, Loralai, Chaman, Kalat State and Bolan from West and South West, in the month of April, 1945. These were controlled by the burning of bushes and by trenching. 16,168 bushes were burnt and 1,648 trenches each 8 feet long were dug as a result of which about one lac maunds of adults were destroyed.

Horticulture.

So far there had been only one Fruit Assistant engaged in the Department on Fruit Work and the main work carried out by him consisted of raising of nursery plants carrying out of some varietal trials of fruit trees, and sale of fruit.

There are about 10,000 acres under fruit in Baluchistan. To organise and develop these on proper lines the need for a well-staffed Horticulture section was felt. The Horticultural Scheme was therefore prepared and submitted to the Government of India which has since been sanctioned and which provides for one class I Officer, three Class II Officers, 12 Assistants, and 36 Fieldmen. The staff will raise nursery plants for bringing new areas under fruit ; carry out fruit surveys ; bring improvements in the management of old orchards of the Zamindars, and take up Fruit Research problems. The detailed Development as well as Research Programme for the Scheme has been drawn up and taken in hand by the staff.

The work done at the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta, during the year under report mainly consisted of raising of nursery plants. Besides yield records of individual trees were also recorded. This provided us with useful data which should be helpful in the proper building up of a Research Programme.

During the year 5,000 nursery plants were sold to the Zamindars.

Mallezai Vineyard.

This plantation was laid out in 1942. The staff working in the Scheme consisted of one Assistant Horticulturist, and two Fieldmen.

During the year under report the normal operations of levelling of trenches, weeding and hoeing in between the plants, summer pruning of the Vines and the application of irrigations were performed.

There were 21,896 Vines in the Vineyard and 5,108 gaps. Of these 7,910 were in full bearing and the remaining in a weak condition.

In the spring of 1945, a severe frost heavily damaged the fruit plants. The summer rains filled the trenches with water with the result that the fruit on the lower branches dipped in water and got damaged.

The total yield of fruit come to 678 maunds, out of which 490 maunds were sold as fresh fruit for Rs. 7,386-5-0 and the remaining was dried and sold for Rs. 1,015-12-3. The total income from the Vineyard came to Rs. 8,402-1-3.

Almond Grove Scheme of Duki, Loralai District.

In 1940, twenty five acres of land were planted with 4,320 Almond trees. The funds were met from the Taccavi advances which were debited to the owner of the land. During the year under report there were about 1,000 gaps in the grove and quite a large number of the remaining trees were also in a very un-thrifty condition. A number of pits were dug in the area when it was found out that at the depth of about 2 feet a layer of canker existed below the soil. It was therefore realised that the land was totally unfit for the cultivation of the fruit trees and that the Almond Grove would never make a success. The land was therefore handed back to the owner and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was written off. During the year under report normal orchard operations consisting of pruning, hoeing ploughing and irrigation were carried out.

Vegetable Seed Production.

This work was started in 1944 and consisted of two parts (1) Research and (2) Multiplication.

Research.—The staff employed at this work consisted of one Class II Officer, one Assistant, and 2 Fieldmen. The object is to carry out the work of nucleus seed production by the method of individual plant selection for further multiplication by the Registered Growers.

During the year under report seed of a number of varieties of vegetables such as cabbage, Beet-root, Carrot, Peas, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Raddish was produced under the strict supervision of the staff.

Multiplication.—There are seven Registered Growers. They produced the seed of about 12 English vegetables. There was an area of about 182 acres under these vegetables which produced about one lac lbs. of seed. This was supplied for vegetable production to the customers all over the country.

Mycology.—The Section was started in the last week of July 1945. The staff consisted of one Class II Mycologist, one Mycological Assistant and two Fieldmen. They handle Research problems as well as control of diseases in the fields.

The survey of fruit crop diseases was taken up in the Province and so far Blister and Die back diseases of apples ; Powdery mildew and Shot hole diseases of grapes ; Shot hole, and Die back in apricots and Splitting of fruits in pomegranates have been identified.

In the fields, control work against Bunt in wheat was taken up with Agrosan treatment. In the first year only about 30 maunds of so treated seed could be sown. The results will be followed with interest. It is also intended to take up the control work on a field scale against the Smut in Jowar by the Sulphur treatment of seed. Besides, the control of Soz Gul (Orobanche) which is a serious pest of potato crops, will be taken up on a field scale by the physical removal of plants from the ground.

In the winter months the Diesel Oil and Bordeaux mixture combined spray was applied on about 10,000 trees as a general spray against fungus diseases.

Food Preservation.

This is a Research Scheme financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Local Administration on a 50 : 50 basis. The object is to carry out Research according to the approved programme of work.

The staff employed in the Scheme consists of one class II Biochemist, one Research Assistant and 2 Laboratory Boys.

During the year under report more intention was paid to the semi-commercial production of food products than to the Research side.

From the sum of Rs. one lac placed at the disposal of this Department by the Director of Food Supplies, 61,000 tins of canned cherries, plums, apricots, grapes and tomatoes as well as jam of these fruits and tomato juice were prepared. The cost of production, in each case, was separately worked out. The products found a ready market and were quickly sold out. There was a net profit of Rs. 9,772 from the undertaking.

The section also produced 4,936 bottles of dry wine from 120 maunds of dry kishmish for the Quetta club. The cost of production worked out at about Rs. 2 per bottle.

Marketing.

The staff employed in the Section consisted of one Class II Assistant Marketing Officer, one Marketing Inspector and one Junior Assistant. Due to the unfortunate and untimely death of the Assistant Marketing Officer, the work got a set back as no suitable and qualified hand could be recruited in his place during the year. .The Marketing Inspector therefore attended to most of the work. During the year, reports on Slaughter houses and tanneries, Marketing of wheat, Marketing of fibres, Poultry birds, Road transport facilities, Marketing of Agricultural produce, and Potato production were prepared and sent to the Government ot India. In addition, statistics on acreage under rice, millets, and maize crops were collected.

Under the guidance of the Department, 12,607 dozen of graded eggs were sold in Quetta.

The fruit growers were given every assistance in the marketing of their produce. Arrangements for the supply of paddy straw to them for the packing of fruits were made. Facilities for the provision of refrigerated vans were also secured for them from the Railway authorities. For the transportation of fruit from distant places to the Railway Station adequate supplies of petrol were also arranged.

The Assistant Marketing Officer purchased 17,898 maunds of potato seed from the Punjab which was supplied to the Zamindars for seed purposes.

A statement showing expenditure during the year under report on various schemes is attached.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1945-46

Agricultural District Work.

Expenditure for 1944-45.

	Rs.
Agricultural District Work.	
(A) *Wheat Seed Distribution.*	
Wheat Scheme.	
Pay	37,850
War Allowance	2,220
Dearness allowance	10,018
Travelling Allowance	15,413
Contingencies	4,000
Wheat Grant	98,995
(C) *Improved Implements.*	
Cost of implements	29,635
(D) *Fertilizers.*	
Purchase of fertilizers	4,615
Transportation charges	220
(E) *Fieldmen Training School.*	
Pay	2,635
Dearness allowance	576
Travelling allowance	42
Contingencies	745
(F) *District Farms.*	
Usta Seed Farm.	
Pay	5,453
Dearness allowance	2,205
Travelling allowance	880
Contingencies	10,984
Leave Salary	45
(G) *Dry Farming.*	
Pay	200
Dearness allowance	47
Travelling allowance	96
Contingencies	490
(G) *Composting.*	
Compost scheme.	
Pay	10,118
Dearness allowance	4,264
Travelling allowance	1,098
Contingencies	2,246
ENTOMOLOGY.	
(*a*) Codling Moth.	
Pay	14,087
War allowance	932
Dearness allowance	3,641
Travelling allowance	7,461
Contingencies	33,453
Leave salary	175

	Rs.
(*b*) Locust.	
Pay	11,500
War allowance	200
Dearness allowance	4,358
Travelling allowance	6,647
Contingencies	1,79,784
Leave salary	321
HORTICULTURE.	
(*a*) Fruit Experiment Station	
Pay	5,497
Dearness allowance	2,637
Travelling allowance	1,221
Contingencies	11,061
Leave salary	569
(*b*) *Mallezai Vineyard.*	
(*c*) *Duki Almond Grove.*	
Pay	2,900
Dearness allowance	891
Travelling allowance	498
Contingencies	383
Leave salary	106
VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION SCHEME.	
Pay	7,214
War allowance	333
Dearness allowance	2,324
Travelling allowance	856
Contingencies	11,886
MYCOLOGY.	
Pay	1,840
War allowance	365
Dearness allowance	200
Travelling allowance	800
Contingencies	3,988
CANNING.	
Pay	5,052
War allowance	600
Dearness allowance	970
Travelling allowance	899
Contingencies	9,450
Leave salary	82
MARKETING.	
Pay	3,184
War allowance	253
Dearness allowance	546
Travelling allowance	288
Contingencies	500
Leave salary	150

TACCAVIS.

Loans amounting to Rs. 2,74,169-8-0 as detailed in Appendix VII were granted during 1945-46 as against 1,47,594 during the year 1944-45. Of the former a sum of Rs. 1,19,850 was granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 1,54,319-8-0 under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Quetta Municipal Fund.—The total receipts of the Quetta Municipal Fund amounted to Rs. 13,29,399, while the expenditure was Rs. 11,93,990.

Bazar Fund Finances.—The total receipts of the below noted Bazar Funds amounted to Rs. 7,30,351-6-6, while the expenditure was Rs. 7,49,196-10-0.

Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.

Bolan Bazar Fund.

Nasirabad Bazar Fund.

Sibi District Bazar Fund.

Loralai Bazar Fund.

Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

Nushki Bazar Fund.

Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.—The income and expenditure of the Chaman Power House during the year under report amounted to Rs. 26,217 and Rs. 20,392 respectively, showing a profit of Rs. 5,825. During the year under report the Fire Station at Chaman was opened and is now functioning. It has been proposed during 1941-42 to build two hospitals at Pishin and Gulistan, but owing to the expected heavy liabilities of the fund during the next few years, the proposal was abandoned. These hospitals will now be constructed from the funds provided by the Central Government for development in Bolan.

Sibi District Bazar Fund.—Due to the shortage of good dairies in Sibi and the fact that those which existed were small or were in an insanitary condition, it was proposed that the Bazar Fund should maintain a dairy of its own. Subsequently a Central Dairy was constructed at Sibi at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,450 and is now functioning.

Loralai Bazar Fund.—A Bazar Fund Nursery was maintained at Loralai which proved very useful to the Public as well as to the Bazar Fund.

Nushki Bazar Fund.—Octroi was only recently levied during 1945-46 in the Nushki Bazar Fund. An income of Rs. 40,900-10-0 was derived from this head during the year under report.

General Clauses.—All available surplus money of the Bazar Funds was invested in the Defence Bonds, National Savings Certificates etc.

TRADE.

Trade between India, Iran and Afghanistan still remains on a war time footing. Export Trade Control impositions still remain in force and the flow of both Indian and Imported Goods through Baluchistan remained at a low level.

The following are the figures for the year :—

	Export.	Import.	Transit.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Afghanistan (*via* Chaman)	2,872	9,875	3,896
Iran (*via* Nokkundi)	8,170	8,340	6

Administration of the Indian Factories Act, 1945-46.

During the year 1945-46 there were 17 registered factories out of which 5 belonged to Defence Department, 6 to N. W. Railway and 6 were privately owned.

219 accidents occurred during the year classified as under :—

Fatal	1
Grievous	6
Simple	212

Administration of Boiler Act, 1945-46.

In all, records of 114 Boilers were maintained, out of which 43 were working, of which 32 belonged to the Defence Department, 2 to the Quetta Municipality and the balance to private factories, etc. The boilers were inspected and no difficulty in the administration of the Act has been experienced.

A sum of Rs. 890 was realized during the year on account of inspection fees of Boilers and credited to Government.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1945-46.

The following five licensees supply electric energy to the public :—

1. Quetta Electric Supply Company, Limited, Quetta. Is a privately owned concern.
2. Electrical Power House, Chaman. Is a Bazar Fund owned concern.
3. Electrical Power House Mach. A Government concern run by the M. E. S.
4. Sibi Railway Power House, Sibi. A Government concern run by the North Western Railway ; and
5. Power House Fort Sandeman. A Government concern run by the M. E. S.

No accidents were reported and no prosecution done during the year.

An examination for competency certificates of wiremen was conducted during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,463-4-0 on account of examination fees and renewal of wireman's licences was credited to Government.

MINES AND MINERALS.

(1) *Asbestos, Chromite, Coal, Gypsum and Sulphur.*

(*a*) *Asbestos.*—There is only one lease for Asbestos which was not worked during the year.

(*b*) ***Chromite, Coal and Gypsum.***

Chromite.

(*i*) There were 106 Chromite leases covering a total area of 3,263 acres.

(*ii*) *Coal.*—There existed 62 coal leases covering an area of 6,775·47 acres.

(*iii*) *Gypsum.*—There are three Gypsum leases covering an area of 864 acres.

(*c*) *Sulphur.*—The Sulphur Operations in Koh-i-Sultan which were worked departmentally by the Utilisation Branch of the Geological Survey of India under Government of India, Department of Labour, were discontinued and consequently no actual quarrying work was carried but the ore lying at the deposits was brought to the road head by means of aerial rope-way.

The output and export of the minerals are compared below :—

Year.		Asbestos.	Chromite.	Coal.	Asbestos. Gyp.	Chromite. Sulp.
(*a*) Output	1944	*Nil*	20,869	81,260	5,186	14,839
	1945	„	19,697	136,371	1,155	7,557
(*b*) Export	1944	„	21,855	79,740	3,992	7,670
	1945	„	19,949	131,125	2,817	5,473

An average of 3926 males were employed in the mining industries. Labour is on 'piece work' system based on the quantity of minerals raised. The daily wages by this system average to Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Revenue from mining industry was Rs. 7,00,021-6-0 against Rs. 58,064-8-0 in the previous year.

Eight accidents, three fatal and five serious were reported during the year. Of the fatal accidents, two occurred in the coal mines and one in the chromite mines.

Explosives were used to the following extent :—

	Galegnite.	Gunpowder.	Detonators.
Chromite	3,900 Lbs.	..	23,535 Nos.
Coal	515 Lbs.	780 Lbs.	2,000 Nos.
Gypsum	..	100 Lbs.	..

The mines were inspected by an officer of the Government of India, Department of Mines.

There is no Advisory Board in the Province. Mr. L. Watts-Morgan, O.B.E., Assistant Coal Superintendent, Indian State Railways, Coal Department, is on deputation as Regional Coal Controller in Baluchistan and Sind and he advises the Administration on all mining and technical matters.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

7,935 adults and 117 minors were employed in the various mines and workshops in Balan : The total number of accidents reported during the year was 103 out of which 3 were fatal, 8 permanent disablement and 92 temporary disablement.

A total sum of Rs. 10,486-11-0 was paid as compensation.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BALUCHISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1945.

General.

As usual this section of the Report deals exclusively with the work of the regular courts, and does not touch on that of the F. C. R. courts, which handle the bulk of the litigation in this Province. For purpose of comparison the figures under each head in the year under report, the previous year and the year 1940 respectively are shown thus 1286/1323/2751. It may be noted that the compilation of the Baluchistan Agency Report was temporarily suspended during the war after the year 1940.

The features of the year's working were a decrease in the volume of both civil and criminal litigation as compared with the previous year. Since the outbreak of war the Civil litigation began to fall gradually and the figures for the year under report show a marked decrease as compared with the pre-war number.

Judicial Staff.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan was presided over by Mr. H. Weightman, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

There were on 31st December 1945 :—

1. One District and Sessions Judge in Baluchistan.
2. Six District Magistrates excluding two Additional District Magistrates.
3. Sixtytwo Stipendiary Magistrates (including one temporary).
4. One Senior Subordinate Judge in Baluchistan.
3. Three Subordinate Judges at Quetta, Sibi and Loralai.

In April 1945 a temporary post of Stipendiary Magistrate was created for eight months to help the Criminal Courts at Quetta in disposing of arrears which had accumulated owing to the abolition of Benches of Honorary Magistrates and the heavy institutions under the Defence Laws.

Civil litigation having considerably decreased owing to the circumstances created by the war all the Subordinate Judges were given magisterial powers in the year 1943 in order to keep them occupied. As will be seen from the figures under the civil justice, civil litigation stood at nearly half the pre-war number.

During the year under report the Assistant Political Agent and Additional District Magistrate, Quetta-Pishin was invested with enhanced powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Presiding Officers of the Courts have continued to enjoy public confidence.

Civil Justice.

Details as regards civil cases are given in Appendix X.

The number of regular suits instituted during the year under report was 1286/1223/2751 excluding 22/-/76 revived. The number of suits disposed of during the year under report was 1271/1381/2880.

The aggregate value of suits instituted was 8,05,947/4, 68,158/5, 16,625. Details of the value of the suits are as under :—

Value. Rs.	1945	1944	1940
1—10	55	33	308
11—50	313	343	1263
51—100	236	240	476
101—500	354	348	578
501—1000	100	109	101
1001—5000	96	65	58
5001—10000	30	7	8
Exceeding Rs. 10,000	10	6	6
Suits value of which cannot be estimated in money.	65	73	29

Execution Proceedings.

The number of execution applications in the regular civil courts during the year under report was 1227/1530/3634 and their value Rs. 4,49,255/5, 47,027/11,87,815 in the aggregate. Realizations amounted to Rs. 1,00,414/88,894/11 60,830 or 22·35/16·25/13·5%.

Out of the total applications for execution filed during the year, 1034/1343/2951 were disposed of : by transfer 36/47/103, by satisfaction obtained in full 228/271/734, by satisfaction obtained in part 190/259/784, wholly infructuous 580/766/1330.

Debtors were imprisoned in 18/7/29, moveable property was sold in 54/60/193 and immoveable property in 2/4/40.

Miscellaneous Cases including Insolvency, Guardian and Succession Cases.

The total number of institutions under these heads was 254/ 297/309 45/44/58 cases having been brought over from the previous year. The total number of cases disposed of under these heads during the year under review was 236/296/310.

Average Duration of Cases.

The average duration of regular suits disposed of after full trial was 158/161/92 days, while that of non-contested cases was 87/143/46 days. The average duration of miscellaneous cases was 162/69/100 days for contested cases and 102/42/46 days for non-contested cases.

Civil Appeals & Revisions.

57/87/77 appeals and revisions were instituted during the year under report while the balance for the previous year was 31/36/44, making a total of 88/123/121 appeals and revisions for disposal. Out of this 69/56/68 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 19/31/52 at the close of the year.

In addition to above 53/75/97 miscellaneous appeals were instituted during the year, while 9/18/36 were pending from the previous year. Out of this 54/84/82 were disposed of.

Average Duration of Appeals And Revisions.

The Average duration of regular civil contested appeals and revisions was 85/176/272 days, while the average duration of those that were not contested was 61/59/112 days. The average duration of contested miscellaneous civil appeals was 66/86/180 days, while that of non-contested was 20/19/72 days.

Criminal Justice.

Details as regards serious offences are given in Appendix IX.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 9109/9721/11739, while 118/-/1232 were brought over from the previous year, making a total of 9227/-/12971 for disposal during the year. Out of these 9039/9721/11679 were disposed of, leaving 188/-/1292 at the end of the year. The total number of under-trial persons was 10772/11839/13612. Of these 1680/2601/4294 were acquitted or discharged, 8293/7947/8577 were convicted, 154/181/82 died, escaped or were transferred to other Provinces and 645/1110/659 remained under-trial at the close of the year. Nil /3/ persons were sentenced to death, 347/457/289 persons were imprisoned, 7907/7373/8217 were fined, 23/18/26 were sentenced to whipping, 86/124/58 were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour.

The above figures include 17 cases committed to the Court of Sessions during 1945, of which 11 were disposed of. Thirtyseven accused were under-trial in these cases of whom 7 were convicted and 16 acquitted. Those convicted were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The details of the Sessions trials conducted during the year are as follows :—

Section	302 I. P. C.	1
Section	304 (Part I), I. P. C.	2
Section	326 I. P. C.	2
Section	379/75 I. P. C.	3
Section	409/411.I P. C.	1
Section	419/467/468/471 I. P. C.	1
Section	6/13, H P. P. Ord.	1

Fines.

The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 97,890/84,177/28,220, out of which a sum of Rs. 87,901/75,217/19,808 was realised. The sum paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 3,210/1,660/6,120.

Average Duration of Criminal Cases.

The average duration of criminal cases disposed of during the year was 132/35/17 days. The total number of witnesses examined was 4221/5625/5428.

Criminal Appeals and Revisions.

248/279/202 criminal appeals and revisions were filed, while 38/24/36/ were brought over from the previous year. Out of the total number of 286/303/238, 254/260/210 were disposed of.

Average Duration of Criminal Appeals and Revisions.

The average duration of criminal appeals and revisions was 120/36/63 days.

Inspection of Courts.

Seven criminal courts in the Quetta-Pishin district, 7 in the Sibi district, 2 in the Loralai district, 4 in the Zhob district, 2 in the Chagai district, and one in the Bolan Pas Nushki Kachhi Railway district were inspected by their respective District Magistrates during the year under report. No civil or criminal court was inspected by the District and Sessions judge in Baluchistan.

Bar.

During the year under review one pleader was admitted to the Bar. There were in all 36 legal practitioners (5 Advocates and 31 Pleaders) on the rolls on the 31st December 1945. They helped the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice generally and discharged their duties on the whole to the satisfaction of the public and the Courts. No case of misfeasance came to notice necessitating disciplinary action.

Petition Writers.

The petition-writers continued to work satisfactorily. With the decrease in civil litigation during the war their work also suffered considerably.

REGISTRATION.

1299 documents were registered during the year 1945 against 1120 during 1944. Of these 35 were optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 10,514/1/- against Rs. 11,404/9/- realised in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,534/15/6 against Rs. 5,606/4/- in 1944.

Two Joint stock Companies were registered during the year under report making the total number of registered companies as 11 against 9 in 1944.

The fees collected under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, during the year under report amounted to Rs. 126/- as against Rs. 210/- in the preceding year.

Twenty firms were registered during 1945 under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, resulting in the realisation of Rs. 60/- in fees against Rs. 45/- in 1944.

EXCISE.

The following table shows the financial results of the Excise Administration during the year 1945-46 as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
(a) VIII—Provincial Excise Total gross revenue	9,78,878	12,19,351	12,30,765
(b) XIII—Other Taxes—			
(i) Entertainment Duty	1,07,968	1,107,86	93,810
(ii) Tobacco Vend Fee	8,391	6,898	9,456
Gross total ..	10,95,237	13,37,035	13,34,040
Expenditure.			
(a) Price paid for the purchase of Excise Opium	13,570	14,661	23,338
(b) Refunds	70,227	22,508	67,487
(c) Cost of establishment	37,931	41,241	61,408
Gross Total ..	1,21,728	78,419	1,52,233
Net Revenue ..	9,73,509	12,58,625	11,81,807

The decrease of Rs. 76,818 in the net revenue as compared to the preceding year is due to the following reasons :—

(a) A large amount was refunded to other provinces on account of Excise duty realized on their behalf in this province for the export of Indian made, foreign liquor manufactured in this Province.

(b) Cost of additional establishment engaged for the prevention of smuggling,

(c) less receipt under 'Entertainment duty' due to closure of two cinemas destroyed by fire.

Country Spirit.

Country spirit which used to be imported from the Punjab and issued to retailers from the Bonded Warehouse, Quetta, in sealed bottles was discontinued with effect from the 1st April, 1942. Instead a privately owned distillery was established at Quetta for the manufacture of country spirit required for consumption in Baluchistan. The issue of country spirit in sealed bottles, however, is still in force except in the case of Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Sibi District and the Kachi Railway District, where the country spirit is issued in bulk and at less rate of duty than that for other areas. This exception was granted in order to prevent the smuggling of illicit liquor from the Kalat State. The military units stationed in British Baluchistan continue to draw their requirements of country spirit under special permits.

During the year only one case of illicit distillation was reported. Five cases of illegal sale of liquor in un-authorised Restaurants were also reported.

Foreign Liquor.

There was no brewery in Baluchistan during the year 1945-46, Indian-made beer being imported from the Punjab as hithertofore.

Besides the Indian-made foreign liquor being imported from the Punjab, United Provinces and Bombay, as hithertofore, the Distillery established at Quetta was granted a licence to manufacture Indian-made foreign liquor, which was issued for local consumption as well as for export to other provinces. The demand for such liquor is, however, now on the decrease.

During the year under report, a new distillery under the style of 'Samungli Distillery Ltd.' was licensed to manufacture Vodka and Kunyak (Russian type of liquors). This distillery is still in an experimental stage.

Licences for the manufacture of wines were also granted to the Quetta Club, Quetta Distillery and the Samungli Distillery, but the manufacture of wines has since been discontinued there being no demand for such wines.

The system of levy of import fee at Rs. 1/4/- per gallon of duty paid overseas foreign liquor (wines and spirit) imported into this province by private individuals, continued, though such imports have been very negligible during the year.

A sum of Rs. 1570/- was realized on account of import fee on medicinal and toilet preparations etc. containing rectified spirit imported from other provinces.

The Military Units continued to draw coloured rum from the Quetta Distillery.

Illegal import of Persian liquor into Baluchistan is also reported to be in existence during the year, one such case was brought to light.

Opium.

As before, Excise Opium drawn from the Ghazipur Factory was issued to the retailers for sale to the public. The issue price was Rs. 100/- per seer and the retail selling price Rs. 2/2- per tola. A large number of cases of smuggling of contraband opium were detected, with a consequent increase in the consumption of licit opium. Contraband opium is imported from Afghanistan and is sold at Rs. 60/- to 70 per seer. During the year under report 3 seers and 20 tolas of contraband opium was seized by the Excise Staff.

Three Chemists licences were granted in the Quetta city during the year under report. No illicit consumption of cocaine and morphine was reported.

Opium Smoking was well kept under control, only two cases of illegal opium smoking were reported during the year.

The evil effects of administering opium to children are being brought to the notice of people through the Agency of Revenue and Levy Staff. No instances of this vicious practice has come to light during the year, although there are reasons for thinking that it is occasionally indulged in by the lower working classes.

Charas.

Owing to cessation of supplies of charas, the possession of charas was absolutely prohibited with effect from 1-4-1942, and in its place a substitute drug 'Ganja' was introduced in Baluchistan from the same date for addicts of charas. This change gave an impetus to smuggling of charas from Afghanistan so much so that 88 seers of this drug imported illicitly from Afghanistan were seized during the year.

Bhang.

This drug is usually imported illicitly from the Kalat State along with country spirit manufactured in the State. Besides the preventive staff already posted in Nasirabad to which area bhang and Kalat State liquor is smuggled, the post of a Sub-Inspector was sanctioned during the year. This seems to have good effect as only 12 seers of bhang was seized during the year.

General.

Mr. H. Weightman C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. and Lt. Colonel C.S. Searle M.C. held the charge of the Excise administration during the year under report.

The work of the Excise Department was supervised by R. S. L. Topan Lall, Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, who worked throughout the year as adviser to the Excise Commissioner in Baluchistan as well as to the Collectors.

Six Imperial Excise Tables prescribed by the Government of India form appendices to this report.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT

PART III.

REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAY WORKS 1945-46.

CONTROL OF WORK

The administration of Public Works in the Province was under the control of the Secretary, P. W. D., which post is held by the officer appointed as Deputy Chief Engineer Baluchistan. A Superintending Engineer Irrigation was responsible to the Revenue Commissioner for all irrigation work in the province except the Begari and Khirtar Canals in the Nasirabad Tehsil. These Canals come directly under Sind P. W. D. The Superintending Engineer, Irrigation was also responsible for certain road and building work in Nasirabad Tehsil and for Civil re-construction work in and around Quetta.

A number of works in various parts of the Agency connected with food and civil supplies were carried out by the Executive Engineer, Civil Supplies Works, who was under the control of the Director of Food Supplies, and not under the Secretary P. W. D.

The North Western Railway within the Province was administered by the Divisional Superintendent, Quetta Division.

The above posts were held as follows :—

Secretary P. W. D.

Colonel H. F. Barker	1-4-45 to 21-3-46
Colonel G. H. Vaughan-Lee O. B. E.	22-3-46 to 31-3-46

Superintending Engineer, Irrigation.

Mr. H. W. Oddin Taylor, C.B.E., I.S.E.	1-4-45 to 11-7-45
Mr. J. M. Macintyre, M.B.E., I.S.E.	12-7-45 to 31-3-46

The Executive Engineer, Civil Supplies Works.
Mr. K. A. Kalani.

Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway.

Mr. W. J. W. Sorby, V. D.	1-4-45 to 31-3-46

II. *EXECUTION OF WORK*

Most of the roads and building work were executed by the M.E.S. as an agency.

Irrigation work including certain roads and buildings work, in the Nasirabad Tehsil were executed by the Irrigation Staff.

Railway works were under the control of that department.

III. GENERAL

During the year 1945-46 expenditure on the following important works was incurred.

Sl. No.	Name of work	Expenditure to end of 1945-46
	(a) *Civil Reconstruction in and around Quetta.*	Rs.
1	Quetta Residency	6,60,400
2	District Offices, Quetta	5,67,855
3	Civil Hospital, Quetta	11,35,625
4	Construction of Additional Staff Quarters for Sandeman Hospital Quetta	1,67,925
5	Construction of Veterinary Hospital and Staff Quarters at Quetta. (Including external services)	27,156
6	Construction of Quarters for European and Indian Personnel for Police H. Q. Lines, Quetta.	4,03,672
7	Construction of a new Judicial lock-up at Chaman	25,084
8	Construction of married quarters for the Police at Chaman ..	99,146
9	Preliminary Survey work	4,226
10	Experiment in connection with reconstruction work	2,447
	(b) *Civil Works Ordinary.*	
1	Construction of Ty. Huts for Govt. Girls High School at Quetta ..	33,702
2	Construction of Ty. Huts for Teacher's Training School at Quetta ..	67,881
3	Construction of Hospital Buildings at Usta Mohd in Nasirabad Tehsil	1,45,434
4	Construction of menial quarter in Hudda Primary School	1,680
5	Addition of 4 Class rooms in Govt. High School, Fortsandeman ..	16,015
6	Construction of A. V. Middle School Usta Mohd.	31,085
7	Construction of Primary School, Gandakha	7,675
	(c) *Tribal Areas.*	
	ROADS.	
1	Improvements to Dalbandin Chagai Road	30,000
2	Flood protection works from mile 66 to 85 miles on Killa Sufaid Road	1,30,904
3	Repairs to Sibi—Jacobabad Road	8,92,476
4	Repairs and construction of Quetta—Sibi Road	28,10,000
5	Resurfacing and scarifying old Police Road, Quetta	11,900
6	Supplying and spreading Shingles on Quetta—Ziarat Road between 25 & 54.	13,266
7	Easing of 10 Scuppers by constructing concrete causeway on Z. V. Road between mile 15—30.	19,902

1	2	3
	ROADS—contd.	Rs.
8	Resurfacing Quetta—Chaman Road mile 41—43 and 43—49 ..	72,522
9	Surfacing 20 miles of Kuchlak Hindubagh Murgha Faqirzai Road on Kahn Mehtarzai Rs. 1,30,000 (Half chargeable to Defence Deptt).	65,000
	2	
10	Conversion of abandoned Railway Line between Khanai and Kach into a Road 12 miles in length.	1,07,504
11	Construction of a road from Abatoo to Gawaza Levy Post ..	10,045
	BUILDINGS.	
1	Additions and alterations to Zhob Militia Post at Sambaza ..	51,133
2	Construction of Zhob Militia new Hospital at Fortsandeman ..	91,392
3	Construction of Zhob Militia Post at Dhanasar	28,681
4	Construction of Picquet at KSF.	7,483
5	Construction of residential accommodation for medical staff of Z. M. Sick Bay accommodation at Outposts.	8,923
6	Additions and alterations to Zhob Militia Post at Murgha Fakirzai ..	2,150
7	Construction of a Levy Post at Skamkar	17,000

IV *MAINTENANCE*

(a) Expenditure on temporary hutting provided after the earthquake of 1935 amounted to Rs. 24,197

(b) Appendix " A " shows the capital value of the buildings including water supply and electrical installations and expenditure on minor works and maintenance including the operation of installations under Civil works.

(c) Similar information for buildings maintained out of tribal area funds is given in Appendix " B ".

(i) Expenditure on the maintenance of roads with the exception of these in Nasirabad Sub Division is shared by the Civil Administration and Defence Department. The sums provided for miner works and maintenance amounted to

27,79,500 from Civil funds

24,79,500 from Defence Department funds.

The total mileage maintained during the year was 2849.

The control over expenditure on roads is vested in a local Road Board of which the following are the members.

1. The Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan (Chairman.)

2. The General Officer Commanding Baluchistan Distt.

3. The Deputy Chief Engineer Baluchistan (M.E.S.) and Secretary P. W. D. in Baluchistan.

(ii) 128·5 miles of roads in Nasirabad Sub Division was maintained at a cost of Rs. 13,758.

V. *IRRIGATION*

In the latter part of the year, the Irrigation division was split up into two divisions, one for Zhob and Loralai districts with headquarters at Loralai and the other for the remaining districts of Baluchistan with headquarters at Quetta. These two divisions were created due to expansion of the activities of the department and on account of large post-war development programme. This split had to take effect from about the end of November, 1945 but as no suitable officer to hold the divisional charge was available, it could not take effect before 1-4-1946.

NON-PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS, MAJOR HEAD XVII & 19.

(*a*) The length of open canal as below :—

Name of Canal.	Mileage of main line	Mileage of distributaries.	Total Mileage.
Nari Canals	2·5	12·0	14·5
Pishin Canals	6·5	59·5	66·0
Total ..	9·0	71·5	80·5

MAJOR HEAD 18-A.

In addition to above futher length of 15·76 miles was maintained comprising of following lined channels :—

1. Zindia lined channel	..	0·50 miles.
2. Nushki Lined channel	..	2·72 miles.
3. Siliaza lined channel	..	9·44 miles.
4. Duki lined channel	..	3·10 miles.
Total.		15·76 miles.

MAJOR HEAD XVII & 19.

(*b*) The total capital outlay to end of the year amounted to Rs. 36,57,039/-. This sum by various canals is constituted as below :—

Name of Canal.	Direct charges	Indirect charges	Total.
Pishin Canals	29,19,381	47,019	29,66,400
Nari Canals	6,71,291	19,348	6,90,639
Total ..	35,90,672	66,367	36,57,039

Expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,529/- which was spent on petty works. Its distribution is shown as below :—

	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Total.
Direct Charges	2,326	2,170	4,496
Indirect Charges	16	17	33
Total ..	2,342	2,187	4,529

An expenditure of Rs. 85,820/- was spent on maintaining the canals as below :—

Name of Canal	Works	Estt.	Pensionary charges.	T. &. P. Charges	Total Direct Charges
Pishin Canals	41,884	19,924	817	504	63,129
Nari Canals	17,133	4737	211	19	22,100
Total ..	59,017	24,661	1,028	523	85,229

Name of Canal	Direct charges as above	Indirect charges	Total
Pishin Canals	63,129	419	63,548
Nari Canals	22,100	172	22,272
Total ..	85,229	591	85,820

Another sum of Rs. 1,21,228/- was debited on account of Interest charges on the capital outlay of these works.

Works expenditure of Rs. 59,017/- as given above comprises of as below :—

	Maint : & Repairs	Ext : & Impmts.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pishin Canals	40,196	1,688
Nari Canals	5,057	12,076
Total ..	45,253	13,764

MAJOR HEAD 18-A. Misc : Irrigation Expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 70,807/- was spent on misc : works as below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.—	11,210	
Mino: works.—	32,890	
Maint : & Repairs.—	29,764	
Total works	.. 73,864	
Estt.		.. 2,031
Pensionery carges		.. 6,420
Tools & Plant		.. 8,405
English expenditure		.. 2,128
Suspense		.. 17,979
Total		.. 70,807

The expenditure of Rs. 11,210/- on major works was spent on constructing Moosakjel Flood Irrigation Channel, on which total uptodate expenditure amounted to Rs. 37,912/-. The channel was practically completed. This is now under the charge of the Loralai Irrigation Division.

MAJOR HEAD 18-B. EMBANKMENT & DRAINAGE.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,46,197 was incurred on maintaining the various embankment works and repairing the damages caused to them. The main items of expenditure comprise of special repairs as below:—

(c) Rainfall during the year was recorded at various stations as below :—

Nari Head works.-	2·04	year taken from October '44 to end of September 1945.
Shebo Head Works	3·69	
Tormurgha Head Works.	6·19	
Surkhab Head Works	6·44	

The rainfall is much below the normal and is not evenly distributed. There were no rains at the time of maturity of crops.

(d) The subjoined table indicates the area irrigated in acres.

Name of Canal	Average of 3 years ending		During	
	1941-42	1944-45	1944-45	1945-46
Pishin Canals	4,433	5,024	5,424	4,040
Nari Canals	16,797	17,314	16,906	17,464
Total ..	21,230	22,333	22,330	21,504

Fall in area in Pishin Canals is due to less storage of water in Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

The table below indicates the area in acres under principal crops :—

Particulars	Rabi Kharif	1945-46 1945	Rabi Kharif	1944-45 1944	Increase or decrease	
	Pishin l.	Nari Cl.	Pishin Cl.	Nari Cl.	PSN. Cl.	Nari Cl.
RABI CROPS.						
Wheat	297	10,292	3,892	9,643	—913	+649
Barley	390	139	503	181	—113	—42
Sarson	..	9	..	..	..	+9
Misc.	39	420	15	623	+24	—203
Total ..	3,408	10,860	4,410	10,447	—1,002	+413
KHARIF CROPS.						
Lucern	146	..	132	..	+14	..
Melons	303	2,378	566	1,968	—263	+410
Indian Corn ..	..	4,124	..	4,351	..	—227
Tobacco	9	..	2	..	+7	..
Til	..	1	..	4	..	—3
Garden	31	39	153	2	—122	+37
Misc.	143	62	161	135	—18	—73
Total ..	632	6,604	1,014	6,460	—382	+144

(*e*) The area on which irrigation charges were remitted during the year due to failure of crops was 6,337 acres against 5,009 acres in previous year. This is compared as below :—

	1944-45	1945-46
	Acres	Acres
Pishin Canals	611	1,190
Nari Canals	4,398	5,147
Total ..	5,009	6,337

Increase in Kharaba in Pishin Canal is due to depleted storage of water in the Khushdil Khan Reservoir and in Nari Canals, is due to reduced supply in Nari River.

Irrigation charges were further remitted on an area of 1,559 acres on account of permanent mufi in Kuik, Dephal and Luni villages in Nari Canal. Besides the above, water for non-irrigation purposes was allowed to the villages in Pishin Canal system throughout the year for purposes of daily domestic requirements of the villagers free of cost.

(*f*) The table below indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the Rabi season of 1944-45 and Kharif of 1945 :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 ending. years		During the year.	
	1941-42.	1944-45.	1944-45.	1945-46.
PISHIN CANALS.				
Gross receipts	41,982	1,26,716	1,33,368	75,600
Working expenses	56,081	60,084	56,991	63,548
Net revenue	—14,099	76,632	76,377	12,052
% on capital outlay	—0·47	2·58	2·58	0·41
NARI CANALS.				
Gross receipts	14,380	62,913	1,24,961	5,462
Working expenses	11,091	19,637	35,972	22,272
Net revenue	3,289	43,276	88,989	—16,810
% on capital outlay	0·48	6·28	12·92	—2·43

Rise in working expenses is due to grant of higher of rates of pay to supervising establishment and general dearness. Fall in revenue is due to non-adjustment of canal revenue realized by the Civil Department. This has been taken up with the Civil Authorities concerned.

A sum of Rs. 22,497 was derived on account of revenue from miscellaneous works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted as below :—

Name of Canals.	Area matured.	Gross receipts.	Gross receipts per acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pishin Canals	2,850	75,600	26
2. Nari Canals	10,758	5,462	5

A large parity between the figures of 2 canals (gross receipts per acre) is due to non-adjustment of canal revenue figures in Nari Canals.

(*g*) The statement below indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated :—

Particulars.	Area irrigated av. of 3 years ending 1945-46.	Maint. & Repairs incl. Ext. & Imp. Incl. of		Estt. charges.	
		Av. of 3 yrs. ending 1945-46.	Est. Rate per acre.	Av. of 3 yrs. ending 1945-46.	Rate per acre.
Pishin Canals ..	4,819	55,847	11·5	17,324	3·6
Nari Canals ..	17,186	23,835	1·4	5,242	0·3
	22,005	79,682	3·6	22,566	1·0

(*h*) The estimated value of crops matured amounted to Rs. 8,17,076 as indicated in the statement subjointed below :—

	Rabi.	Kharif.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nari Canals	4,29,460	1,50,520	5,79,980
Pishin Canals	2,15,502	21,594	2,37,096
Total ..	6,44,962	1,72,114	8,17,076

This sum of Rs. 8,17,076 was distributed as below :—

	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Irrigation Deptt. Revenue*—			
Kharif	6,838	19,706	26,544
Rabi	68,242	62,944	1,31,186
2. *Land Revenue*—			
Kharif	..	6,569	6,569
Rabi	..	20,982	20,982
3. *Malkana*—			
Kharif	360	1,383	1,743
Rabi	3,592	4,417	8,009
3 (*a*). Karak Weir—			
Kharif	..	5,747	5,747
Rabi	..	7,093	7,093
4. Zamindars—			
Kharif	14,396	1,17,115	1,31,511
Rabi	1,43,668	3,34,024	4,77,692
Total ..	2,37,096	5,79,980	8,17,076

(I). Following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from the funds other than Irrigation :—

Expenditure in furtherance of Grow More Food—

(1) Improvement to Aghbarg Viala in Sanjawi Tehsil of Loralai District. Work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 30,522.

(2) Talli Reservoir Scheme in Sibi District. Surveys were carried out for this Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 4,486.

(3) Killi Sherik Weir scheme in Zhob District. Work was almost completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,30,195.

(4) Karak Weir Scheme in Quetta-Pishin District. Work was started during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 63,083 was incurred.

(5) Kapip Weir Scheme in Zhob District. Boring experiments were carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 5,359.

(6) Tube-well in Thal Chutiali in Loralai District. Boring experiments were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 1,247.

(7) Anambar Flood Irrigation Channel in Loralai District. The work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 15,204.

VI.—Khirtar canal ex-Lloyd Barage System.

The Khirtar Division which commands an area of 561706 acres of culturable land including 1,75,767 acres of Nasirabad perenial area worked quite satisfactorily during the year. All the channels got their designed discharge or even more during Kharif as well as in Rabi and there was no defficiency— The crop flourished very well.

The total Kharif and Rabi cultivation done in the Division during the year was 3,27,321 acres as compared with 3,20,492 acres in the previous year and 3,29,831 acres the average of last three years.

Improvements in Irrigation—

As all the channels functioned quite satisfactorily there was no necessity of carrying any special improvements, except that where necessary, the Commands of water courses were suitable altered to suit the convenience of the Zemindars and that ordinary Gup Cher clearance was done where necessary.

Rice permission—

The experimental reclamation of the kalar lands in the Jamali area showed some improvement in the out-turn of rice as compared with the last year.

The maximum rice permission which as per the terms of draft agreement with the then Government of Bombay and the Government of India was fixed at 1547 acres was raised to 1659 acres on the Baluchistan authorities representing that some established rice lands were left out while fixing the original limit of 1547 acres.

General—

The " T:d " trouble continued as in the previous years and the kharif crops were therefore sown late as usual.

VII.—BEGARI CANAL EX-LLOYD BARRAGE SYSTEM.

(Information awaited from the authority concerned).

VIII.—NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, QUETTA DIVISION.

The Division consists of 809·66 route miles of broad gauge, and 183·16 route miles of narrow gauge lines.

The decrease of route miles in the broad gauge as compared with the last year report is due to certain sidings having been dismantled and the increase in the narrow gauge is the result of conversion of the broad gauge track between Khanai and Bostan into narrow gauge.

(i) *PERMANENT WAY.*

The following renewals were carried out during the year 1945-46.

(a) 7·363 miles of Complete track renewal was carried out on the Jacobabad-Sibi Section.

(b) 2·32 miles of Complete track renewal on Sibi-Mach Section was sanctioned during 1944-45, out of which renewal of 1·01 miles was cancelled and the remaining completed during 1945-46.

(c) 1·25 miles of complete track renewal was carried out on Spezand-Zahidan Section.

(d) 2·647 miles of complete track renewals were carried out on Bostan-Fort-Sandeman Section.

(ii) *IMPROVEMENT IN OPERATION.*

The following major works were completed during the year or were in progress.

(a) Diversion cut Kundll Nulla on Bostan-Fort Sandeman Section.

(b) Providing barbed wire fencing around coal yards at Hindubagh, Fort Sandeman and Chaman. As there were no adequate, arrangements to avoid the pilferage of coal, barbed wire fencing around coal stocks was considered necessary.

(c) Providing and installing one 5 c. ft. D.C. Refrigerator in the Railway Hospital at Sibi.

Sibi being a very hot place adequate arrangements to store serum were necessary. In addition, with the provision of the refrigerator, cold water could be supplied to the patients.

(d) Providing a Railway dispensary and dispenser's quarter at Bostan.

The dispensary has now been located in a bigger and better building to meet with the requirement of the station.

(e) Providing Goods shed and office at Mach.

The provision of the office and shed will afford better facilities to the merchants for the receipt and despatch of their merchandices.

(f) Building to accommodate grocery and cloth shops were provided and certain additions and alterations in the ration shop were carried out during the year to make it more commodious.

(g) Raising bank, providing pitching to the raised portion and raising certain bridges between miles 158·00 to 161·00 between Nari Bank and Mushkaf on Sibi-Mach Section.

To avoid recurrence of breaches between Mushkaf and Nari Bank the track was proposed to be raised by 1′ to 2′, but the last year breaches proved that the proposed measures would not be effective, hence a scheme to raise the track by 4′ to 5′ and to provide additional water ways is under sanction. With the carrying out of the revised scheme it is hoped that breaches will not occur in this area.

(h) Nari Bridge No. 18/Q at mile 155/5-6 on Sibi-Mach Section was regirdered. The old girders were due renewal.

(i) A Tea Room at Quetta has been provided for the convenience of travelling public.

(iii) *GENERAL.*

The following sections of the Division were inspected by the Government Inspector of the Railway accompanied by the Chief Officers of N. W. Railway—

(a) Jacobabad-Sibi.

(b) Sibi-Spezand.

(c) Spezand-Ahmedwali.

(d) Spezand-Quetta.

(iv) *FLOODS AND BREACHES.*

(a) Due to abnormal floods in the Mushkaf river the Railway line between Nari Bank and Mushkaf was breached at two to three places, and dislocated traffic for about 2 days.

(b) The Railway Line on the Bostan-Fort Sandeman Section was breached at certain places and the traffic remained suspended for about 8 days.

(c) The track in Spezand-Zahidan Section was also breached at places and the traffic remained suspended for about three days.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes in the Quetta-Pishin District has on the whole been satisfactory.

District Levies.—The total strength of the levies as it stood on the 31st March 1946 was 449 excluding individual service allowance holders and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to 3,01,415-7-4. The working of the levies throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Posts and Telegraphs.—One Meteorological Combined Office was opened at Samungli during the year 1945-46. No post or Telegraph office was closed during the year.

Area and Population.—The area of the District is 5,220 miles and the population, according to the Census of 1941, is 1,56,289.

APPENDIX II.

Sibi District.

Tribal.—During the year 1945-46 the tribes in the Sibi District remained peaceful and their general attitude was satisfactory.

District Levies.—The strength of levies in the Sibi district during the year was 430. The post of Risaldar Levies Nari Gorge thana was converted into that of a Jemadar during the year.

Posts and Telegraphs.—A branch post office was opened at Khajak in the Sibi Tahsil with effect from 1st October 1944.

Area and Population.—The total area of the District is 11,187 square miles and the population, according to Census of 1941, is 1,64,899. The present population is estimated to be 2,44,434.

APPENDIX III.

Loralai District.

Tribal.—The behaviour of the tribes on the whole has been satisfactory.

Crime.—92 cases of violent death on account of blood feud and enmity, robbery, adultery, suicide, accidental and household quarrels were reported during the year 1945.

District Levies.—The total strength of permanent levies at the close of the year was 432. The expenditure on their pay including individual service allowances and dearness allowance etc., amounted to Rs. 2,81,988-1-0. The total expenditure on temporary levies amounted to Rs. 34,801-11-0.

Posts and Telegraphs.—No new Post and Telegraph Office was opened in this District during the year under report.

Telephone connection between Duki Gumbaz and Loralai-Smallen was installed during the year under review.

APPENDIX IV.

Zhob District.

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes on the whole was satisfactory.

35 outlaws surrendered unconditionally during the year.

District Levies.—The total number of levies and scouts at the close of the year was 748. Expenditure on their maintenance was 3,58,133. The conduct of levies and scouts has been generally satisfactory.

In addition to this 124 Chalwashtis were appointed for the duration of the war from 1-9-1940. Expenditure in this connection was 51,161.

Posts and Telegraphs.—No new post office was opened nor were any of the existing post offices closed during the year 1945-46.

Area and Population.—The area of the Zhob valley is 10,315 square miles and the population, according to the census of 1941, is 58,579.

Zhob Militia.

General.—Recruitment continued satisfactorily. The authorised strength on 31st March 1946 was 9 officers, 1806 infantry including 32 wireless and 35 MT Estt. and 125 mounted infantry. The actual strength on the 31st March 1946 was :—

6 officers.

1825 Infantry including W/T and M.T. Estt.

125 mounted infantry.

The appointment of an additional British Officer was sanctioned as M.T. Officer for a period of 2 years with effect from the 4th January 1946.

During the year under review 341 recruits were enlisted as against 160 last year.

The difficulty in obtaining suitable Brauhi recruits persists though there has been some slight improvement this year. There is no doubt that unless economic conditions change there is little likelihood of maintaining the authorised strength of this class.

The Political Agent Kalat and the Brauhi Sardars have succeeded in returning a number of Brauhi deserters this year. This should have a salutary effect on men inclined not to return to duty after leave and furlough.

Training.—Training in the field still suffers from the low proportion of officers in Wings and the fact that many officers are not fully trained themselves. Particular emphasis has been laid on Field firing this year and every platoon in the Corps has been exercised under the supervision of a British Officer. The results in most cases were very satisfactory.

Education.—530 men attended the Recruits School. Of these 277 passed the elementary tests, 13 were discharged and 240 are still studying in the school.

32 Havildars attended the School. 24 gunners are undergoing a special gunners school course.

Basic training in the vernacular and in Roman Urdu and Mathematics was carried out in both posts and H. Q.

No great improvement in education can be expected until additional educational Instructors are sanctioned.

Medical.—Of the total sanctioned strength of 6 Sub-Assistant Surgeons only three were available for duty during the year.

Sick bays and accommodation for medical personnel have now been provided in the following outposts :—

Gwal.

Miralikhel.

Gulkach.

Dhanasar.

Principal Diseases.—Pyrexia of uncertain origin Malaria, Ulcers and digestive ailments were the chief diseases during the year. 492 cases of Malaria were treated as indoor and 300 as outdoor patients during the year under report.

Examination of Recruits.—412 recruits were examined during the year out of which 86 were declared unfit and invalided out of the service due to certain diseases.

Discipline.—The discipline of the corps has on the whole been excellent. Apart from desertions there has been only one serious case during the year. This concerned the temporary loss of a rifle.

Arms and Equipment.—The C. C. M. A. inspected the arms of this Corps from 4-4-45 to 14-4-45. The general condition of the arms was reported as 'good'.

Signals.—20 young pigeons were received from Quetta Signals in May, 1945. These were obtained to introduce new blood into the present stock.

Wireless Sets.—The following W.T. Sets are held on charge :—

'C' Sets	11
No. H9A Marconi Sets	12
No. 9 sets	3
Local W. T. Sets	6

Miscellaneous.—The Corps Relief Fund continues to function satisfactorily 20 Ex-Sepoys of the Zhob Militia or their dependents received grants from this Fund.

The accounts of the Corps were audited by the Assistant Audit Officer, War and Supply, Karachi who reported that no irregularity was found during the course of check.

2,283 maunds of vegetables were issued to the Corps personnel out of the gardens at Fort Sandeman and in outposts. This is more than double the quantity issued last year.

Nearly two thousand fruit and shade trees and flowering shrubs have been planted in H. Q. and outposts.

APPENDIX V.

BOLAN SUB-DIVISION INCLUDING THE PORTION OF THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY WHICH LIES IN THE KALAT AGENCY.

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes continued satisfactory. There was no matter of particular note during the year.

District Levies.—The total number of levies employed during the year was 218 and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,14.288. They performed their duties satisfactorily.

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APPENDIX VI.

Chagai District.

Tribal.—The general attitude of the four principal tribes namely Sanjerani Mengal, Badini and Jamaldini has been satisfactory. There has been peace on both sides of the Indo-Afghan and Indo-Iran borders.

District Levies.—The Sardars of the four main tribes have benn satisfactorily discharging their tribal responsibilities.

APPENDIX VII.

EDUCATION.

1. *Administration & Control.*—Mr. B. A. Hashmi held the post of Superintendent of Education throughout the year and was reverted to the Education Department of the Government of India with effect from 1-4-1946, and Miss C. I. Davidson, Inspectress of Girls Schools in Baluchistan held the charge of Superintendent of Education in addition to her own duties until the 18th May 1946, when Mr. C. H. Shaikh, the present Superintendent of Education assumed charge of it.

There has been no change in the inspectional staff and the three District Inspectors of Schools have been carrying on their duties satisfactorily.

Refresher Courses and New Urdu Texts.—Contrary to the erstwhile practice of the Inspectional staff exclusively running the refresher course of a brief duration was successfully carried out at Sibi jointly by the Government training School Staff and the District Inspectors. The former was entrusted with instructional control while the latter attended to Administrative control. With the object of initiating a new method of teaching urdu differing immensely from all other methods so far employed, a large number of teachers were called upon to join the course. The chief aim of the course was initiation into the proper manipulation of the new Qaida (Primer), which was written under the direct supervision of one of the District Inspectors of Schools written specifically with a view to suiting local conditions, this new Qaida incorporates topics of every day life in Baluchistan and is the result of the methods thrashed out in the Refresher Courses carried on from time to time. This new Qaida was soon followed by Urdu texts for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th primary classes, but this Department will not sit at rest until all the classes are in possession of books written with the specific object of suiting the local talent.

Buildings.—Although the war has come to an end, the conditions created by it are still the same, with the result that building programme of the local national school is at stand still.

The Teachers Training School, which had been housed in a rented building, shifted to the hutted accommodation provided for the purpose. The huts are commodious enough to accommodate not only the Training School but also the practising primary section. But there is no provision for teachers quarters and it is hoped that with the opening of the proposed S. V. Training Class next year additional accommodation will be provided. It is more or less certain that provision for J. A. and S. V. Training will remove outstanding difficulties of obtaining trained staff for primary schools.

Secondary Education (Boys).—The number of Secondary Schools was 16, of which 9 were maintained by the Government and 7 by private bodies. Of the nine Government schools four were high and five were middle schools.

The seven run by the private bodies consisted of 5 High and 2 middle schools. The following table gives the results school wise :—

Matriculation Results.

	1945.		1946.	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed.
1. Sandeman High Secondary School ..	45	40	34	20
2. Government High School, Loralai ..	10	10	11	10
3. Government High School, Sibi	31	31	19	18
4. Government High School, Fortsandeman ..	11	11	17	12
5. Khalsa High School, Quetta	52	48	50	33
6. Islamia High School, Quetta ..	25	25	34	22
7. D. A. V. High School, Quetta	32	30	36	26
8. S. D. High School, Quetta	22	21	27	13

Middle School Examination Results

	1945.		1946.	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed.
1. Sandeman High Secondary School ..	45	40	39	21
2. Government High School, Sibi	31	31	20	20
3. Government High School, Fortsandeman ..	11	11	18	16
4. Government High School, Loralai ..	10	10	18	13
5. Government A. V. Middle School, Chaman	7	7	20	19
6. Government A. V. Middle School, Pishin	2	2	9	9
7. Government Middle School, Gulistan ..	3	3	4	2
8. Government Middle School, Nushki ..	1	1	3	3
9. Khalsa High School, Quetta	52	48	51	37
10. D. A. V. High School, Quetta ..	32	30	39	35
11. S. D. High School, Quetta	22	21	33	19
12. Islamia High School, Quetta	25	25	32	27
13. Sindhi Middle School, Quetta	3	3	..	..
14. Private	..	..	1	..

(*ii*) *Girls.*—The number of girls schools remained unchanged at five, of which two were maintained by Government and three by private bodies. Inadequacy of staff and accommodation still continued. Enrolment in these schools was as follows :—

Government schools—1246.
Aided Schools 1002.

Matriculation Results were as follows.

	1945.		1946.	
	Appeared	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
Government High School, Quetta	3	2	9	8
Khalsa High School, Quetta, ...	21	21	7	7
H. K. Putri Pathsala	..	..	9	7
S. D. High School, Quetta	10	8	10	9
Baluchistan Middle School Results.				
Government High School, Quetta ..	..	..	18	18
Khalsa Girls High School, Quetta ..	..	..	13	10
H. K. Putri Pathshala	..	..	18	17
S. D. Girls High School, Quetta	..	..	10	9
Government Girls School, Sibi	..	..	3	3
Private	..	..	3	3
			65	60

Primary Education (Boys).—As the Government of India could not sanction the opening of new schools during the year under review, the number of schools remained the same, that is 96. There is a general deterioration in the education side of these schools due to perceptible inadequacy of staff, though the District Inspectors of schools have continued their efforts with an unabated zeal to keep things on the scratch, in spite of all such unavoidable odds, militating against desirable standard being maintained. In the case of Primary Schools Rented buildings outnumbered Government buildings. The following table shows class-wise enrolment :—

—	I	II	III	IV	Total
1943-44	1671	925	591	488	3675
1944-45	2858	1447	1110	969	6384
1945-46	2228	1664	1296	969	6157

Primary Examination.—The Departmental Examination of the 4th Primary class was held in February 1946. Altogether 898 candidates took the examination, of whom 727 passed as against 816 out of 879 in 1945.

The District-wise distribution of class middle scholarships was as follows:—

Q—P	Sibi	Loralai.	Zhob	Chagai	Bolan	Total
14	15	4	13	4	..	50

(*ii*) *Girls Primary Schools.*—During the period under report, the number of Primary Schools for girls was seven.

Class-wise enrolment can be seen from the following Table :—

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
1943-44 ..	258	126	113	62	27	586
1944-45	728	367	345	214	225	1879
1945-46	671	350	285	223	206	1735

The Girls' 5th Primary Examination was held in February 1946. Altogether 199 girls appeared for the examination and 176 were successful, as against 198 out of 206 in 1943.

Government Training School—J. V. Examination Results.—Of the 25 pupil teachers taking the J. V. examination 23 passed, 2 being placed in compartment. The posting of this batch in different schools has been a welcome relief to the Department.

Scouting and Girl Guide movements.—Camps and rallies were held from time to time with the whole-hearted co-operation of other District Associations.

A scheme has been set up to bring about necessary changes in the existing organization to scout Masters and other teachers to take greater interest in the movements.

Listening in Schools.—Only three Government Schools have been provided with battery-sets. The rest are being advised to purchase radio-sets if the games funds permit.

Single Teacher Schools.—The single-teacher schools, the futility and ineffectiveness of which is manifest, still outnumber the two teachers schools. As more schemes of educational-development are put into operation, the number of these schools may fall, though it is feared that sparse nature of the population in Baluchistan may not help their elimination altogether.

European Education.—As usual there is only one European School namely St. Francis Grammar School. Of late its instructional side has been improving considerably especially in the lower classes. The following are the results :—

	1945	
	Appeared	Passed.
Junior Cambridge	1	1
Senior Cambridge	2	2

APPENDIX VIII.

FINANCE.

Receipts.—The receipts for the year 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 46,71,593 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 49,62,822 during 1944-45. These receipts do not include any item relating to II-Central Excise Duties and III-Receipts connected with War, 1939 (War Risk Insurance Schemes). There was thus a net decrease of Rs. 2,91,229 under Receipts during 1945-46. Decreases appear chiefly under the following heads :—

VII—Land Revenue	55,727
VIII—Provincial Excise	11,115
XIII—Other Taxes—Entertainment Tax	18,744
XVII—Works for which capital accounts are kept	1,77,267
XX—Interest	23,533
XXVI—Education	1,01,827
XXIX—Agriculture	14,379

On the increase side the main item are :—

I—Customs	11,616
X—Forests	96,965
XLVI—Miscellaneous	28,799

The decrease under Land Revenue is due to less cultivation owing to untimely rains, while that under Provincial Excise is due to less contract rates of licence fees on distillery spirits, Wines, Opium and Hemp Drugs. The decrease under Entertainment Tax is due to exemption of troops from duty and two cinemas destroyed by fire and that under Works for which capital accounts are kept is due to poor water supplies in Pishin and Nari canals. The decrease under Interest is due to reduction in the rate of interest on advances to Cultivators and also grant of interest free advances connected with Grow more Food Campaign. The decrease under Education is due to non-adjustment of second half yearly contribution of Bazar Funds and Quetta Municipality, while that under Agriculture is due to recovery of over-payment relating to previous years made in 1944-45.

The increase under Customs is due to more confiscation of goods. The increase under Forest is due to more sale of Ephedra, Juniper Berries, Pencil Wood and more compensation for compounding cases in reserve forests, while that under Miscellaneous is due to more unclaimed deposits.

The main sources of income are " I-Customs ", VII-Land Revenue, VIII-Provincial Excise, IX-Stamps, X-Forests, XIII-Other Taxes and XXI-Administration of Justice ", which contributed 6·6, 36·4, 26·1, 4·7, 9·7, 2·2 and 3·3 percent respectively of the total revenue. The extraordinary receipts amount to Rs. 3,971 against 9,720 for the preceding year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure for the year 1945-46 excluding the heads noted in the margin which represent extra-ordinary items of expenditure amounted to Rs. 1, 59,27,732 (*vide* details attached) aga nst Rs. 1,40,12,637 for the preceding year thus showing a net increase of Rs. 19,15,095.

The increases chiefly appear under the following heads :—

Area Demand—

Land Revenue	69,499
Provincial Excise	27,660
Forest	2,24,563
General Administration	63,959
Jails & Convict Settlements	20,140
Police	2,25,866
Education	58,204
Medical	96,617
Public Health	21,845
Agriculture	92,538
Veterinary Charges	33,084
Other Demands—	
Irrigation	25,346
Interest on debit & other obligations	1,52,589
Trible Areas—	
Tribal areas other then Buildings & Communication	2,97,412
Buildings & Communication	12,05,459
Superannuation Allowances and Pension	11,135
Post War Planning & Development	23,281
Total	26,51,195

On the decrease side the noticeable item is :

Area Demand—

Civil Works—Ordinary Civil Works	7,66,429

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with percentage of the total represented by each excluding expenditure on extraordinary items under the heads mentioned in Para. 1.

Area Demand—

Land Revenue	4·5
Forest	3·8
General Administration	8·4
Jails & Convict Settlements	2·6
Police	11·5
Education	3·7
Medical	3·5
Agriculture	1·8
Civil Works—Ordinary Civil Works	4·4
Miscellaneous	1·6
Other Demands—	
Customs	1·3
Irrigation	1·9
Interest on Debit & other Obligations	3·3
Payments to Crown Representatives	1·3
Tribal Areas—	
Tribal areas excluding Buildings & Communications	18·2
Buildings & communications	24·0
Superannuation, allowances & Pensions	1·5

The figures of expenditure under the heads for extraordinary items mentioned in Para 1 amount to Rs. 33,66,229 against Rs. 12,45,810 in the previous year.

The figures shown in the enclosed statement are approximate ones and are liable to undergo considerable change on the final closing of the accounts by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi.

RECEIPTS.

Major Heads 1	Sanctioned estimate for 1945-46. 2	Actuals for 1945-46. 3	Actuals for 1944-45. 4	Difference in columns 3 & 4. Increase. 5	Decrease. 6
I—Customs	3,20,000	3,10,589	2,98,973	11,616	..
V—Salt	1,000	704	1,048	..	344
VII—Land Revenue	18,49,000	16,99,721	17,55,448	..	55,727
VIII—Provincial Excise ..	11,59,000	12,21,972	12,33,087	..	11,115
IX—Stamps	2,31,000	2,17,585	2,18,790	..	1,205
X—Forest	4,00,000	4,52,771	3,55,806	96,965	..
XI—Registration	12,000	10,716	11,251	..	535
XII—Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Act.	41,000	31,096	28,849	2,247	..
XIII—Other Taxes—Entertainment Taxes.	1,50,000	1,02,734	1,21,478	..	18,744
XVII—Works for which capital accounts are kept.	1,60,000	81,062	2,58,329	..	1,77,267
XVIII—Works for which capital accounts are not kept.	12,000	22,497	16,608	5,889	..
XX—Interest	33,000	26,054	49,587	..	23,533
XXI—Administration of Justice ..	1,61,000	1,52,245	1,61,624	..	9,379
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements.	43,006	40,555	35,124	5,431	..
XXIII—Police	11,000	7,995	9,565	..	1,570
XXVI—Education	1,62,000	63,774	1,65,601	..	1,01,827
XXVII—Medical	17,000	26,175	18,464	7,711	..
XXVIII—Public Health ..	..	588	—69	657	..
XXIX—Agriculture ..	10,000	22,516	36,895	..	14,379
XXX—Veterinary	1,000	2,853	1,841	1,012	..
XXXV—Miscellaneous Department	4,000	3,706	5,229	..	1,523
XXXIX—Civil Works ..	1,00,000	64,272	62,745	1,527	..
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation.	12,000	8,119	13,451	..	5,332
XLV—Stationery and Printing ..	4,000	4,571	3,835	376	..
XLVI—Miscellaneous	48,000	92,752	63,953	28,799	5,749
LI—Extraordinary Receipts ..	..	3,971	9,720	..	5,749
LII—Receipts connected with the war 1939 (Insurance Scheme).	..	..	..	..	..
LII-B. Civil Defence	..	..	5,590	..	5,590
	49,41,000	46,71,593	49,42,822	1,62,590	4,33,819

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EXPENDITURE.

Accounts Head	Sanctioned Estimates for 1945-46.	Actuals upto March final 1945-46.	Actuals for 1944-45	Difference in column 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
AREA DEMAND.					
I—*Direct Demands on the Revenue :—*					
A Land Revenue ..	6,32,000	7,18,722	6,49,223	69,499	..
B. Provincial Excise ..	53,000	86,134	58,474	27,660	..
C. Stamps	5,000	4,626	6,074	..	1,448
D. Forest	3,48,000	6,00,332	3,75,769	2,24,563	..
E. Registration	6,000	5,428	5,486	..	58
II—*Civil Administration—*					
A. General Administration	12,90,000	13,36,944	12,72,985	63,959	..
B. Administration of Justice ..	1,19,000	1,35,199	1,28,387	6,812	..
C. Jails & Convict Settlements	3,87,000	4,10,123	3,89,983	20,140	..
D. Police	16,98,000	18,30,210	16,04,344	2,25,866	..
E. Scientific Deptts ..	1,000	446	451	..	5
F. Education	5,73,000	5,90,367	5,32,163	58,204	..
G. Medical	5,41,000	5,57,806	4,59,189	98,617	..
H. Public Health	27,000	35,926	14,083	21,843	..
I. Agriculture	1,79,000	2,89,309	1,96,771	92,538	..
J. Veterinary Charges ..	82,000	92,839	59,755	33,084	..
L. Miscellaneous ..	7,000	11,455	9,072	2,383	..
III—*Civil Works—*					
A. Ordinary Civil Works ..	6,14,000	7,07,601	14,34,030	..	7,26,429
B. Expenditure on Reconstruction of Quetta.	11,50,000	8,75,700	5,53,739	3,12,961	..
IV—Miscellaneous ..	5,17,000	7,63,523	2,64,054	4,99,469	..
V—Extraordinary Charges ..	66,000	74,470	7,126	67,344	..
VII—Loss or gain by exchange	..	..	173	..	173
	82,95,000	91,27,160	80,21,331	18,33,942	7,28,113

EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Accounts Head	Sanctioned Estimates for 1945-46.	Actuals upto March final 1945-46.	Actuals for 1944-45.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN OTHER DEMANDS.					
Customs	1,10,000	2,06,503	2,01,186	5,317	..
Irrigation	4,32,000	3,06,729	2,81,383	25,346	..
Interest on debit and other obligations.	5,08,000	5,25,440	3,72,851	1,52,589	..
Ecclesiastical	35,000	31,362	30,731	631	..
Payments to Crown Representative	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,000,000	..	..
TRIBAL AREAS					
Account I—Frontier Watch & Ward—					
A. Tribal Areas excluding Buildings & Communications	51,45,000	28,97,183	25,99,771	2,97,412	..
B. Buildings & Communication	..	38,17,858	26,12,399	12,05,459	..
External Affairs — Refugees and State Prisoners.	5,000	5,421	5,799	..	378
Capital outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	1,28,000	12,13,404	5,09,854	7,03,550	..
Superannuation allowances and Pensions.	2,42,000	2,38,361	2,27,226	11,135	..
Stationery and Printing ..	1,000	1,345	1,365	..	20
Miscellaneous expenditure connected with the War.	88,000	6,69,914	1,94,551	5,05,363	..
Post War Planning and Development.	18,000	23,281	..	23,281	..
	69,12,000	1,01,66,801	72,37,116	29,30,083	398
Grand Total ..	1,52,07,000	1,92,93,961	1,52,58,447	47,64,025	7,28,511

APPENDIX IX.

MEDICAL.

NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Statement "A".

There were 44 Hospitals and dispensaries (exclusive of Railway Dispensaries) functioning throughout the year as shown below :—

	Urban.	Rural.
1. State Public	10	25
2. Others	2	1
3. Private aided	2	1
4. Private non-aided	1	1
5. Tuberculosis Sanatorium	1 (Both for Rural & Urban areas).	

No subsidized dispensary was in existence.

Projects and Construction.—

With the termination of the war the reconstruction in Quetta city was slightly increased but due to lack of material and labour it was not on an extensive scale.

The construction of new civil hospitals at Pishin and Gulistan could not be started owing to some further changes following the post war schemes.

Admissions at all Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The total admissions of all classes of patients in Government Hospitals and dispensaries including private aided in 1945 were :—

Indoor	13,333 against	14,578 in 1944
Outdoor	5,38,314	7,06,345 in 1944

The figures for the year show a marked decrease in sickness due to reduction in malaria cases as a result of vigorous Anti-malaria measures taken throughout and a decrease in minor ailments due to the very mild winter of 1945-46.

No. of beds available.—The total number of beds in Government Hospitals was 552 for males and 200 for females of which a daily average of 353 was occupied during the year.

Statement "D".

The principal diseases treated as compared with the preceding year 1944 were :—

	1944.	1945.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Malaria	1,29,700	1,02,680	..	27,420
2. Dysentry	3,138	3,359	..	1,779
3. Diarrhoea	9,692	9,563	..	109
4. Ulcerative Inflammation	40,951	44,665	3,714	..
5. Diseases of Respiratory type	37,029	40,492	3,463	..
6. Diseases of digestive system	62,496	61,466	..	1,030
7. Diseases of eyes	41,582	55,937	14,355	..
8. Scurvy	761	1,336	575	..

Malaria.—The figures show a marked decrease in comparison to 1944 due to Anti-Malaria measures adopted at important places in the Province. The places heavily affected were Mustung, Fort-Sandeman, Loralai, Sibi Distt., and some of the places in Nasirabad Sub-Division. (Quinine and its substitutes (mepacrine etc.) were libra lly issued to hospitals and dispensaries and also widely distributed for sale in Post Offices and schools and local chemists and free distribution made to the poor through District Officers to combat the epidemic. This had good result in keeping the incidence down.

Infectious Diseases.

	Admissions.		Deaths.	
	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.
1. Diptheria	12	22	3	6
2. S. C. Fever	35	12	11	..
3. Small Pox	36	141	9	15
4. Pneumonia	2,222	1,687	40	46
5. Tuberculosis of lungs	424	516	18	21
6. Influenza	430	548	..	..
7. Typhus	46	5	8	..
8. Enteric group of fever	276	222	3	9
9. Cholera	1	39	..	19

Statement "E".

10,770 surgical operations were performed during the year with 24 deaths as against 12,101 with 29 deaths during the preceding year.

Statement "F".

The figures of income and expenditure of the State Public and Private aided dispensaries during the year were :—

Total Receipts	21,835
Expenditure—	
Salaries	3,50,220
Cost of medicines, diet, clothing & bedding ..	1,72,700
Furniture & apparatus	19,380
Other contingencies	1,11,805

Increase in expenditure is due to the filling of some of the vacant posts among the subordinate staff.

X-Ray. 1232 X-Ray examinations were carried out by the X-Ray department as against 685 for the preceding year. The increase is due to the installation of X-Ray plant at Fort Sandeman.

Laboratory.—6,326 cases were examined in the Laboratory of Civil Hospital, Quetta against 5,223 in 1944.

Anti-Rabic Treatment.—63 persons were given anti-rabic treatment.

Sanitation.—There has been some improvement in the sanitation of outstations but in case of Quetta much requires to be done.

Vaccination.—Nine Vaccinators are employed by the Government and the total number of vaccination performed by them was 46,549.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium.—Total numbers of cases treated were indoor 94 and outdoor 6,087 with 5 deaths.

Medical Staff.—The appointment of the Chief Medical Officer was held by Lt. Col. H. H. Elliot, I.M.S., throughout the year, that of the Civil Surgeon Quetta/Sibi by Major H. A. Ledgard, I.M.S. from 1st January 1945 to 30th June, 1945 and Captain D. H. Harison, I.M.S., from 1st July 1945 to 31st December 1945, and that of Civil Surgeon Loralai/Zhob remained vacant from 1st January 1945 to 26th February 1945 and 29th June 1945 to 31st December 1945 and by Captain D. H. Harison, I.M.S., from 27th February 1945 to 28th June 1945.

For the period the post of Civil Surgeon Zhob/Loralai remained vacant the administrative work thereof was carried out by the Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baln. in addition to his own duties.

General (Personnel and Supplies).—Some posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeon and inferior staff still continue to be vacant, the main reason being the low scale of pay in comparison to the present high cost of living. With the increase in pay which is anticipated to be in force from January 1947 it is hoped that suitably qualified men will be available to fill the vacant posts. There was also difficulty of adequate medical supplies due to the Medical Stores Depot., Lahore Cantonment being unable to cope with the demands made by the hospital and dispensary. This had effect on the daily admissions in the hospitals.

Medical Aid for Women.—The scheme introduced in 1942 for (*i*) periodical inspection of the Zenana Hospitals in Baluchistan by the Medical Superintendent of the Dufferin Hospital, Quetta (*ii*) examination and treatment of female cases at those hospitals by the Medical Supdt. (*iii*) annual training at the Dufferin Hospital, Quetta for one month of all Lady Doctors/Compounder Midwife and Midwives has achieved results in raising the standard of medical treatment of women.

Statement " A ".

Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in Baluchistan during the year 1945.

Class of Dispensary.	Nos. opened on 31-12-1944.		Nos. opened during the year.		Nos. closed during the year.		Nos. opened on the last day of the year.		Remarks.
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	
1 State Public	10	25	..	..	..	..	10	25	
2 Others	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	
3 Private aided	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	
4 Private non-aided	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
5 Tuberculosis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Total ..	14	30	..	..	..	..	14	30	

Statement "B".

Table showing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Health Visitors and trained Midwives in Rural and Urban Areas in Baluchistan during the year 1945.

Quetta-Pishin District.—Maternity and Child Welfare Centres maintained by Agency other than Local and Municipal Governments.

Welfare Centres.

North Western Railway Hospital 1
Archer Welfare Centre 1

Health Visitors.

Trained—
Visitors Urban 2
Dais .. ..
Midwives .. ..

Statement "B" (i).

Statement showing Public Health Services in Rural and Urban areas in Baluchistan.

Rural Areas.

Medical Officer of Health .. .. Nil.
Health Licentiates .. .. Nil.
Director of Public Health .. .. Nil.
Epidemic Staff .. .. Nil.
Sanitory and Health Inspector .. .. .. Nil.

Vaccinators.

Males .. .. 8 for both Urgan and Rural areas.
Females .. .. Nil.
School Medical Officers .. .. Nil.
Other Health staff .. .. Nil.

Urban Areas.

One Medical Officer of Health holding Licentiate D. P. H. (L. P. H).

Sanitory and Health Inspectors 10

Vaccinators.

Male 1
Female .. .. Nil.
School Medical Officers .. .. Nil.
Other Health staff .. .. Nil.

Medical Graduates without Public Health qualifications.

Whole time .. .. Nil.
Part time 4

Medical Licentiates.

Whole time .. .. Nil.
Part time 24

Statement "B" (ii).

Statement showing the distribution of Medical Personnel in Baluchistan during the year 1945.

1. Male—
   - (a) Indian Medical Officers 2
   - (b) Indian Salaried Graduates or Assistant Surgeons 7
   - (c) Civil Sub Assistant Surgeons 30
   - (d) Compounders 64
   - (e) Nurses 14
2. Females—
   - (a) Women Medical Service 1
   - (b) Salaried Graduates or Assistant Surgeons .. 1
   - (c) Salaried Licentiates or Sub Assistant Surgeons 4
   - (d) Midwives 11
   - (e) Nurses 23
   - (f) Compounders 4

APPENDIX X

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1945.

POLICE

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of the Police was as under :—

	1944.		1945.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin & Sibi including Nushki and Bolan Police.	1061	7,02,125 4	1052	8,83,400 0
Zhob and Loralai District Police ..	410	1,98,597 11	410	2,90,030 14
Railway Police.				
Baluchistan Railway Police ..	363	1,10,927 8	356	2,78,448 1

The increase in expenditure against the above items is mainly due to the revision in scales of pay and annual clothing allowance of the Lower Subordinates during the year under report.

Additional Police.—No Additional Police was entertained during the year. Of the Additional Police already employed, the strength of the Additional Police for the prevention of Intromission of Enemy Agents and Anti Sabotage Measures was, however, reduced from 12 Head Constables and 43 Foot Constables to two Head Constables and 10 Foot Constables (including two F. Cs. on account of contingency reserve) with effect from the 1st September, 1945, *vide* PLC No. 449/8/44PLC dated the 19th December, 1945 and Under Secretary to the Government of India, External Affairs Department Memo. No. E.128-F/44 dated the 30th November, 1945.

Crime.—The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the Police :—

	1944.		1945.	
	Classes I-V.	Class VI.	Classes I-V.	Class VI.
Quetta-Pishin	699	2754	687	1747
Sibi	41	252	45	85
Chagai	13	43	7	1
Loralai	25	68	44	22C
Zhob	66	203	61	402
Baluchistan Railway	266	230	322	260
Total ..	1110	3550	1166	213

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There is an increase of 56 cases under Classes I-V showing an increase of about 4·5% on last year's figures, which is negligible and needs no comments.

Health.—The total number of men admitted into hospital during the year under report was 1375 against 1289 in the preceding year.

Mepacrine which is an equivalent of quinine, was purchased during the year and used by all concerned, even then the number of patients admitted into the hospital is comparatively larger than the previous year. Efforts are being made to press the officers and men to make use of the mosquito nets to keep down the number of sickness.

Resignations.—There were 60 resignations against 83 in the year 1944. The pay of the Police personnel has since been increased, which resulted in the fall of the No. of resignations during the year under report.

Punishments.—The number of officers and men punished judicially and departmentally was nil and 67 as compared with 3 and 46, respectively, during the preceding year.

Rewards.—Rewards to the value of Rs. 2032-8-0 were paid to the Police officers and men during the year, as compared with Rs. 2072 during the year 1944.

The following officers were also awarded Indian Police Medals and Title during the year :—

1. Mr. R. G. Anderson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Traffic, at present employed as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai for long and meritorious services.

2. K. S. Mirza Bashir Ahmad, was awarded the title of Khan Sahib during the year under review.

3. S. I. No. B 19. M. Abdul Rahim for gallantry under regulation (*a*)(*i*) of the Regulations governing the award of the Indian Police Medal and which consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police.

Denomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) was 11·8, Muhammadans 87·8 and Europeans ·4, as against 11·6,66 and ·4 in the preceding year.

Education.—All Upper Subordinates employed in the Province are literate.

The standard of literacy amongst the Lower Subordinates is as under :—

1944	48
1945	47·1

The recruiting difficulties still exist in this Province, with the result that illiterate men had to be enlisted. The percentage of literacy will improve gradually as soon as suitable men are available for enlistment in good number.

Shortage of Officers and Men.—55 Lower Subordinates were short during the year, as compared with 1 officer and 53 Lower Subordinates during the year 1944.

Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct of the Police force was satisfactory on the whole during the year under report.

Recruitment.—93 men were recruited during the year, mostly from the Punjab Province. Inspite of repeated efforts, men are not coming up for enlistment from this Province, with the result that the recruits are arranged from the Punjab Province to keep up the strength of the Police force. As the pay prospects have also been improved in this Province, more suitable men with good education will be forthcoming from Punjab Province. The privileged railway passes which are issued from Inspectors downwards once in every three years in peace time is another attraction for the men hailing from that Province.

List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments during the year 1945 in the Baluchistan Agency.

Appointment.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Senior Superintendent of Police, Baluchistan.	A. Unitt Esquire, I.P.	1-1-1945 to 2-9-1945.
	H. D. M. Scott Esquire, I.P.	3-9-1945 to 31-12-1945.
Additional Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin & Sibi Quetta.	H. A. Oliver Esquire, I.P.	13-1-1945 to 31-12-1945.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	S. P. Fisk Esquire, I.P.	17-1-1945 to 31-12-1945.

(*Note.*—This officer also worked as Addl. S. P. Quetta-Pishin & Sibi for the period from 1-1-1945 to 16-1-1945).

		Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
Year.	Name of District and Police Force.	True Cases.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1944								Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
	Quetta-Pishin District Police	548	158	29	334	199	59	91,080 0 0	28,573 0 0	31
	Sibi District Police	41	7	17	30	14	47	4,084 0 0	3,242 0 0	79
	Chagai ,, ,,	8	3	38	4	4	100	168 0 0	13 0 0	8
	Zhob ,, ,,	76	31	41	53	32	60	1,639 3 10	382 9 1	23
	Loralai ,, ,,	24	8	33¼	18	8	44	4,084 14 3	1,159 14 6	28
	Baluchistan Railway Police Force.	168	38	23	61	44	72	63,598 0 0	8,890 0 0	11
	Total ..	865	245		500	301		1,64,654 2 1	42,260 7	7
1945										
	Quetta-Pishin District Police Force.	554	151	27	402	202	50	1,31,743 0 0	51,695 0 0	39
	Sibi District Police Force	32	19	60	48	30	63	6,574 0 0	1,569 0 0	24
	Chagai ,, ,, ,,	6	3	50	5	3	60	1,538 0 0	.. ..	..
	Zhob ,, ,, ,,	59	26	44	47	35	75	4,255 1 3	760 12 3	17
	Loralai ,, ,, ,,	40	15	37½	19	18	95	4,710 9 6	2,033 3 6	43
	Baluchistan Railway Police Force.	261	64	24	49	89	60	22,863 0 0	4,652 0 0	20
	Total ..	952	278		670	377		1,71,683 10 9	60,709 15 9	

APPENDIX XI.

REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

KALAT STATE.

General & Political.

The area of Kalat State remains the same, viz. 54173 sq. miles. The population according to the census of 1940-41 consists of 2,52,769 souls. During the second half of the year under report an exhaustive local census was made in connection with the various rationing schemes in force in the State, and according to this census, the real population of the State has been found to be 4,92,406 souls, which figure does not include the hill-nomads whose population is estimated at about fifty thousand.

With effect from the 15th of October 1945, a new constitution has been introduced in the State whereby a Council of Ministers has been appointed to aid and advise His Highness the Khan in the Government of the State. The number of the Council including the Wazir-i-Azam, is limited to four and the appointment is in the hands of His Highness. The distribution of the portfolios among the ministers and the latter's designations are liable to be altered from time to time in the light of the experience gained, and at present the ministers constituting the Council are the following :—

1. The Wazir-i-Azam.
2. Home Minister.
3. Revenue Minister.
4. Minister of Trade and Public Works.

Brief particulars of the Ministers and the posts held by them are as follows :

1. *Chief Minister.*—Major Ramsay from 1-4-45 to 31-8-45. Nawabzada Mohd Aslam Khan from 1-9-45 to close of the year.

2. *Home Minister.*—The post was filled up with effect from 1st February 1946 by the appointment of K. B. Sher Zaman Khan, an officer of the Baluchistan Provincial Service and was held by him uptil the close of the year.

3. *Minister of Justice.*—Khan Sahib Mir Mahmud Khan Gitchki continued on this post upto 16th March 1946 from which date he was appointed as Minister of Trade and Public Works, and the Portfolio of Law and Justice and Lock ups and Ecclesiastical was transferred to the Home Minister.

4. *Revenue Minister*—

   1. Haji Mir Ibrahim Khan from 1-4-45 to 31-8-45.
   2. K. S. Wazirzada Abdur Rahman Khan from 1-9-45 to 30-11-1945.
   3. K. S. Sardar Mohd Alam Khan, an officer on deputation on Foreign Service from the N.W.F.P., from 30-1-46 to 31-3-46.

The post of Wazir-i-Mekran was held by S. B. Sardar Mohd Behram Khan from 1-4-45 to 19-6-45, by Mr. Abdul Karim, on deputation from Baluchistan service, from 20th June 1945 to 6-12-45, and by K. S. Abdur Rahman Khan from 7-12-45 to close of the year.

5. *The Pasni Earthquake.*—On the night of 28/29th November 1945 a serious earthquake occurred in the Sea off the South-Western coast of Mekran

which was closely followed up by High tide of water that completely destroyed and washed off the once prosperous and industrious town of Pasni. The village of Kalmat was also seriously damaged. The total casualties to human-beings were 46 dead and several injured, while the loss of property amounted to Rs. 13,33,000.

An appeal for funds to afford relief to the sufferers was made to all his subjects, by His Highness the Khan, as a result of which a sum of Rs. 40,000 was collected in the State, which together with the generous donation of Rs. 60,000 from the Baluchistan Administration, was distributed among those of the victims of the tragedy who were found to be really in need of help.

6. *War.*—As a result of the various restrictions imposed by the Government on the import and export of trade commodities, the general economic condition of the public remained poor, while it was aggravated by the fact that imported controlled articles like Cloth and sugar, which were received on the basis of the official census figure of 2,52,769 souls, had really to be distributed over a population of well over five lakhs. By drastic control measures and the stoppages of smuggling etc., however, the State managed to pull on without any serious loss to the morale of the people. The Kalat State on its part extended full co-operation to Baln. Admn. in the supply of surplus foodgrains for consumption in Baluchistan and other parts of India.

No subversive propaganda worth the name was carried out by any party in the State, and all sections of the population as well as the State officials remained loyal to His Highness the Khan and to the British Government. During the period under report, contributions to the extent of Rs. 4,713 were collected in the State and remitted to War Fund Committee. A sum of Rs. 1,580 was invested by various State officials in the National Savings Certificates. The victorious termination of War was hailed throughout the State, and in every part of the State the victory was celebrated in a most appropriate and befitting manner.

8. The Mekran Levy Corps under the control of the Assistant Political Agent in Mekran continued to work well on the Persian border and rendered material assistance in the prevention of smuggling etc.

9. *Revenue and Finance.*—The total receipts for the year 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 22,69,991 and expenditure to Rs. 21,70,337.

10. *Legislation.*—Civil suits are decided under riwaj, or, under ' Shariat ', through the Qazis, as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties concerned, but the tendency clearly has been to decide the inheritance and women cases solely by the law of Islam (Shariat) to the exclusion of riwaj. In purely criminal matters, justice has been administered chiefly through local jirgas according to the riwaj (custom) of the country.

259 criminal and 170 Civil cases were disposed of by the Minister in charge of Law and Justice including 76 murder and Siahkari (Adultery) cases. The Hakim-i-Ala, Mekran disposed of 2188 cases, including 32 cases of adultery and murder.

11. *Weather and Crops.*—Wheat, jowari, dates, fruit, cotton and wool are the main products of the State. During the period under review the cultivators made some profit through the enhanced prices of grain, but this profit, in the

case particularly of the small cultivators was more than off set by the increased prices of other commodities, chiefly iron. The result was that in spite of every effort to accelerate cultivation, the small cultivator who is really the man who counts, was actually deterred from bringing in more area than was actually necessary for his maintenance. On the other hand the high land-owners made considerable profits, chiefly through the produce of fruit orchards, and many a new orchard has in consequence come into existence during the period under report.

12. The land revenue realized was Rs. 7,61,683 against the estimated amount of Rs. 9,12,600.

13. The Grow More Food Campaign continued during the period under review, but with modest effect owing to the difficulties of the small cultivators

14. The greater part of the State being barren and hilly the chief source of irrigation is the flood-water which is controlled by means of embankments and terraces, called Gandas or Bunds. Existing Gandas and Kerezes were repaired, including the Lehri Khanwah. The State Administration has various big projects of irrigation in hand, in respect of which it has made a request to the Political authorities for the loan of the services of an irrigation Expert to investigate and advise.

(a) Rainfall.

15. The figures of the rainfall for various stations during the year under report are given below :—

	Inches.	Cents.
Sarawan—		
Mastung	1	97
Jhallawan—		
Khozdar	..	..
Mashkai	11	76
Zehri	12	45
Sorab	5	47
Kachhi—		
Bhag	1	80
Lehri	1	81
Gandawa	0	90
Dhadar	6	33
Mirpur Nasirabad	1	40

(b) Excise.

16. The Tobacco Excise Act has been introduced in the Kalat State and a sum of Rs. 1,44,772 has been recovered during the year under report as under :—

1. Excise Duty	1,40,734
2. License Fee	3,848
3. Penalties	190

14,700 maunds of tobacco was produced during this year.

17. (a) *Trade.*—Receipts from Customs Duty rose from Rs. 1,77,796 in 1944-45 to Rs. 2,42,468 during the year under report.

(b) *Communications, Roads and Telegraphs.*—The camels still remains the main means of transport in the State, although motor vehicles can ply as far as Pasni and Jiwani in Mekran, Wadh in Jhallawan, and Bhag and Gandawa

in Kachhi. Regular lorry services run from Quetta to Pasni and from Bellpat to Bhag carrying mails as well as passengers. In addition to these services the following other services have been opened during the year under report :—

1. From Turbat, via Mand, to Jiwani.
2. From Gandawa to Nuttal.
3. Between Mastung and Mastung Road.

All roads were maintained in a fair condition for motor traffic within the limit of the funds available.

No new Post or Telegraph Offices have been established in the State during the year under report.

18. *Public Health.*—There are 14 Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State. The total attendance of new and old patients treated in the Hospitals was 1,58,396 during the year against 2,24,559 in the preceding year, excluding Panjgur, Mastung and Mission Dispensary. This decrease in the number of patients may be due to the paucity of trained medical staff in the various hospitals and dispensaries and His Highness's Government is making strenuous efforts to fill up the vacancies of qualified staff caused by the drainage brought about by the war conditions. It is hoped that the coming year will see much of these difficulties removed. The general health of the people has remained normal.

19. *Education.*—The Department of Education was transferred to the control of the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, during the month of September 1945. There is one High School (Mastung), one quasi High School, with nine classes only (Turbat), 5 middle schools, 4 lower middle schools and 13 Primary Schools, in all.

In spite of previous difficulties in securing the services of trained teachers, many of the vacancies among the teaching staff have been filled up and the work in the schools has been brought more in line with the required standard. Special attention is being devoted to this Department, and every effort is being made to enlist competent and trained staff, in each school. The State Administration has in hand a scheme for the revision of the grades of all teachers with a view to offering better prospects of service in the State, and it is hoped that with the coming into force of this scheme in the next few months the general condition throughout the State will undergo a marked change for the best.

APPENDIX XII.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF LAS BELA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1945-46.

CHAPTER I.—*General and Political.*

1. A daughter was born to Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan on the 21st January 1946.

2. The office of the Wazir was held by the following officers :—

1. Khan Ghulam Haider Khan from 1-4-1945 to 11-7-1945.
2. K. S. Agha Mir Yakub Shah from 12-7-1945 to 31-3-1946.

3. A certain number of officers of the Locust Department visited the State during the year in connection with control of locusts.

4. A severe earthquake occurred at Ormara on the 27th November 1945 resulting in 78 deaths and injuries to 165 persons. In addition, 12 persons were found missing. The loss of property is estimated to range between three to four lakhs of rupees. Relief measures were taken at the time.

CHAPTER II.—*Administration of land.*

5. There has been no variation in the rates of land taxation. Revenue assessed during the year amounted to Rs. 2,39,571 against Rs. 76,130 assessed last year.

CHAPTER III.—*Criminal justice, legislature and protection.*

7. 894 criminal cases of all description, including 114 pending from last year, were dealt with during the year. Of these 560, resulting in the conviction of 103 persons, were tried, leaving a pending file of 334 cases at the close of the year. 54 under trial prisoners were discharged on trial, while one prisoner died in custody and another escaped from prison. Excepting two cases of murder and 12 cases concerning adultery, all the other cases were of a petty nature.

8. A total of Rs. 12,222 in fines was imposed during the year which, with the arrears for the past year amounting to Rs. 10,362, made up a recoverable total of Rs. 22,584. Against this, Rs. 15,160 were realised, and the balance of Rs. 7,424 was carried over as outstanding.

9. Against the total value of property stolen during the year amounting to Rs. 5,120 property worth Rs. 3,110 was recovered.

10. The number of prisoners in the Bela Jail at the close of the year was 22 against 28 last year.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The subjoined table compares the figures of civil revenue, miscellaneous and execution cases for the years 1944-45 and 1945-46 :—

	1944-45.	1945-46.
Civil	186	208
Revenue	230	230
Miscellaneous	160	180
Execution	50	68

12. The value of civil and execution cases disposed of during the year amounted respectively to Rs. 20,110 and Rs. 10,044, against Rs. 19,290 and Rs. 2,820 for the previous year.

13. *Registration.*—No document was registered during the year under report.

27. *Military Forces.*—The strength of the Lassi (local) Army and the Military Police continued to be maintained at 88 and 62 men respectively on a total cost of Rs. 42,511, against Rs. 38,613 last year. The State does not maintain any police force, but the connected duties are performed by the State Levies numbering 112, who also function as village watchmen.

28. *Armament.*—The State possesses 3 muzzle loading country made cannons, 70 Martini action smooth bore muskets, 50 Martini-Henry rifles, and 50 ·303 magazine rifles.

CHAPTER IV.—*Production and distribution.*

29. *Weather and crops.*—Timely and adequate rains resulted in good crops and the figures of rainfall recorded at the three rain gauges maintained by the State are as under :—

From October 1944 to September 1945.	inches
Bela	10·31
Sonmiani	3·72
Ormara	2·03

30. *Irrigation.*—The Jazan Bund in the niabat of Shah Lakhra which was washed away during 1944 and the Tittian Bund has not yet been reconstructed

31. Kanraj and Welpat karezes continued to function satisfactorily.

32. *Wages and labour.*—Labour rates showed a slight upward trend during the year.

33. *Trade and manufacture.*—Exports chiefly consisted of dried fish, mung, mustard seeds, hides, corriander and jowar etc. Wool and ghee are generally obtained from Jhalawan (Kalat State) and re-exported to Sind. Imports chiefly consist of cloth, rice, kerosene oil, wheat etc. No cotton and silk piece-goods were imported from countries overseas during the year. Fluctuations in the prevailing prices of ghee, and wool are noted below :—

	Per maund.	
	Between	and
	Rs.	Rs.
Ghee	110	120
Wool—		
(Goat-hair)	35	55
(Sheep-wool)	22	60

34. The income from 'Sung' during the year amounted to Rs. 3,74,539 against Rs. 3,40,041 during 1944-45. The increase is due to stricter supervision and greater vigilence on the part of collecting establishment.

35. *Mines and minerals.*—There are no mines in the State.

36. *Excise.*—Country liquor is manufactured at Uthal for local consumption in the State, while Bhang is also cultivated at some places. Opium and

Ganja are obtained from the Bonded Warehouse Sibi for State consumption. Receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 6,349 against Rs. 5,372 last year.

37. *Communications.*—Karachi-Bela, Hab-Katara, Bela-Hingol and Bela-Thappi roads continued to be maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,189 against Rs. 19,980 incurred last year.

Chapter V.—*Revenue and Finance.*

38. The income of the State from all sources amounted to Rs. 7,686,492 as compared with Rs. 5,45,552 during the year 1944-45. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,46,165, and the State had a reserve of Rs. 8,02,000 at the close of the year.

Chapter VI.—*Vital statistics.*

39. The State continued to maintain the dispensaries at Bela, Uthal and Ormara at a cost of Rs. 13,239. There were no epidemics during the year. The number of patients treated at the three dispensaries during the year was 50,365 against 33,775 during the previous year.

Chapter VII.—*Education.*

40. The State maintains a Middle School at Bela, and one upper and one primary school respectively at Ormara and Uthal. In addition, there are six lower primary school in other parts of the State. The number of boys on Roll at the close of the year was 219 against 177 last year. The cost of maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 6,375.

41. The Khoja community of Ormara run their own school separately.

APPENDIX XIII.

KHARAN STATE.

1. *General and Political.*—The general Admn. of the Kharan State was run by S. B. Nawab Habibullah Khan Nausherwani during the year and Khan Lal Gul Khan assisted the Nawab in the general administration of the State.

The Political charge of the state was held by Major R. K. M. Saker and Lt. Colonel N. S. Alington, M.C., upto 10-5-45 and the remaining period by Major T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

2. *Revenue and Finance.*—The existing system of the State share of land revenue in kind is 1/6th of the produce throughout the state while at Khudabadan and Kalag Niabats is 1/10th being taken by assessment called Zamanbandi (Tashkhis) and at Mashkel the rate of revenue is 1/10th of the produce taken in kind through Batai system, the share of revenue, of those lands which belong to the State himself (as property) is 1/4th of the produce throughout the state.

The tax on date trees at Khudabadan and Vashuk Niabats is one anna and three pies per tree which is called Nakhalbandi, but the system in practice at Mashkel is that every adult man of Reki section is paying rupee one per annum possessing date trees except Sadiek Khel who are exempted from the above tax. This practice is called Zare-Shah.

There are some taxes on the export and import sides which are called 'Sung'.

The total income on account of land revenue taken by assessment in cash and tax on the date trees and grazing tax amounted to Rs. 41,335. The land revenue in kind was 2,34,861 and expenditure was 1,29,207. Kharani maunds. The total income was Rs. 3,24,611/53.

Criminal Justice.—73 criminal, 43 Revenue and 22 micsellaneous cases were decided, leaving a balance of 43 cases pending at the close of the year.

4. *Civil Justice.*—72 civil cases were decided leaving a balance of 19 cases pending at the close of the year.

5. *Military Force.*—The State Military Force consisting of 89 cavalry, 144 infantry and 10 Artillery is maintained by the State at an annual cost of Rs. 34,000.

6. *Armament.*—The armament of the state includes 3 muzzle loading Cannons, 86. 303 rifles, 8 five shot rifles and 167 other breach loading rifles and carbines and 10 revolvers.

7. *Agriculture.*—There fell little rain in the beginning of the year but unfortunately no rain fell from the month of August 1945 upto the month of March 1946, with the result that no good harvests were obtained and a large number of camels, sheep, goats, etc., died for want of good pasture.

The statement below gives wholesale prices per maund of ghee and wool prevailing in the state during the year :—

Ghee Kharani	Rs. 100—120 per maund.
Wool	Rs. 30—35 per maund.

No rain gauges are maintained by the state hence no record of the rainfall is available.

8. *Wages and Labour.*—Owing to the rise in the prices, the wages and labours were Rs. 1/8/ per day during the year.

9. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Export chiefly consisted of ghee, wool, wheat, camels, goats, sheeps, etc. The export of all these articles was prohibited without permit by the Wazir-i-Kharan.

The chief imports are cloth, Rice, Kerosene Oil, Tobacco, Sugar, Dals, tea, Matches and miscellaneous articles. The import of all these articles was restricted without permit, but the Kharan State was allotted quotas according to which the articles being distributed among the people and the issue of articles were strictly controlled.

The duty (Sung) collected during the year amounted to Rs. 34,917.

10. *Mines Minerals.*—There are no mines in the Kharan state.

11. *Excise.*—Intoxicants are not used in the State and there does not exist any contract for the manufacture of country liquor or the sale of foreign liquor.

12. *Communication.*—There is only one motor road in the Kharan State which connects Kharan Kalat with Ahmedwal and was in good condition during the year. The Road which was constructed in 1914 between Zard and Dalbandin is badly in need of repairs.

13. *Vital Statistics.*—The state maintains a Civil Dispensary at Kharan Kalat. The number of patients treated during the year was 3,456.

14. *Education.*—The state maintains one Primary School at Kharan Kalat. The number of the boys on roll call was 70 during the year. The School master is very keen in his work and takes much interest in his work. The H. A. G. G. visited the school on 11-3-1946.

General.—Most of the cases are being decided by the Kharan local jirga under the F. C. R. and the Customary Law and few by Shariat, with which the people are satisfied.

The financial income of the state is fluctuating and generally depends on rainfall. The general population of the state is illiterate.

Locust Department spent about Rs. 10,000 on the pay etc. of Locust Department stationed at Kharan.

APPENDICES TO PART II

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.—In the greater part of the Province revenue is collected in by 'Tashkhis' (Appraisement of crops) or 'Batai' (Division of produce). The system remained unchanged during the year.

The land revenue demand of the Province for the year 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 18,65,712 against 21,17,759 for 1944-45 (see details in Appendices I—III). The total demand including arrears for the preceding year was Rs. 18,92,665 against Rs. 22,02,702 during the 1944-45. The total revenue collection during the year amounted to Rs. 17,40,412 (including Rs. 2,34,087 on account of tirni) against Rs. 20,23,269 (includng Rs. 2,04,872 on account of tirni) in the preceding year. The decrease in the gross demand and the actual collections during the year as compared with the figures of previous year is due to scanty rains and poorer results of crops. A sum of Rs. 19,933, however, remained unrecovered at the close of the year owing to straitened circumstances of the zamindars.

Remissions and suspensions sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 62,678 and 816 respectively against Rs. 70,960 and 2,409 in the preceding year. Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 56,731 was paid as Malikana (allowance to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 69,548 in 1944-45.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing Tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The following table shows collections on this account for the year under report and the preceding year :—

	Rs. 1944-45	Rs. 1945-46.
From Nomads	1,27,785	1,53,782
From Permanent inhabitants	77,087	80,305
Total ..	2,04,372	2,34,087

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amount assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1945-46 with the corresponding figures for the preceding year :—

Particulars	1944-45	1945-46.	Difference + increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross Demand			
(a) Arrears for previous year	84,943	26,953	—57,990
(b) Current year's demand	21,17,759	18,65,712	—2,52,047
Total ..	22,02,702	18,92,665	—3,10,037
II.—Collections.			
(a) Arrears for previous year	43,674	4,296	—39,378
(b) Current year's demand	19,79,595	17,36,116	—2,43,479
Total ..	20,23,269*	17,40,412	—2,82,857
III.—Amount not recovered			
(a) Remissions	70,960	62,678	—8,282
(b) Malikana	69,548	56,731	—12,317
(c) Suspensions	2,409	816	—1,593
(d) Grain and cash allowances	12,853	12,095	—758
(e) Arrears	24,625	19,933	—4,692
Total ..	1,80,395	1,52,253	—23,142

*Both these amounts include Rs. 962 excess recovered.

This table includes the sum of Rs. 3,309 on account of gross land revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1945-46 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I giving the results exhibited in the sub-joined table as compared with the figures of 1944-45 (increase + decrease —).

District	Demand	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quetta-Pishin	—84,594	—75,892
2. Sibi	—60,440	—49,838
3. Loralai	—42,146	—40,596
4. Zhob	—93,123	—90,300
5. Chagai	—26,645	—23,142
6. Bolan	—3,089	—3,089
Total ..	—3,10,037	—2,82,857

APPENDIX III.

Following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1945-46.

District	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quetta-Pishin	1,020	..
2. Sibi	56,857	816
3. Loralai	3,836	..
4. Zhob	915	..
5. Chagai	..	..
6. Bolan	..	..
Total ..	62,678	816

APPENDIX IV.

Rainfall in inches.

Station	Average of 10 years from 1921-22 to 1930-31	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Quetta	8·02	9·93	14·51	8·09
Sibi	4·76	6·22	9·26	5·50
Harnai	10·72	11·51	22·37	7·39
Loralai	7·97	9·15	16·62	3·69
Fort Sandeman	10·69	9·73	14·49	9·66
Nushki	4·78	6·28	9·00	4·15
Mach	4·61	7·90	27·88	4·33

APPENDIX V.

The total advances actually made amounts to Rs. 2,74,169/8 as compared with Rs. 1,47,594 in the preceding year as shown below :—

—	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total		Variation (+) increase (—) decrease
	1944-45.	1945-46.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1944-45.	1945-46.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	8,500	48,650	50,331	73,090 0	58,831	1,21,740 0	+62,909 0
Sibi	3,200	14,400	42,053	55,130 0	45,253	69,530 0	+24,277 0
Loralai	28,900	47,600	6,500	13,800 0	35,400	61,400 0	+26,000 0
Zhob	4,200	8,200	910	9,799 8	5,110	17,999 8	+12,889 8
Chagai	1,000	1,000	1,500	2,500 0	2,500	3,500 0	+1,000 0
Kalat	300	..	200	..	500	..	—500 0
Total ..	46,100	1,19,850	1,01,494	1,54,319 8	1,47,594	2,74,169 8	1,26,575 8

APPENDIX VI.

MUNICIPAL AND BAZAR FUNDS.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances of the Municipal and Bazar Funds in Baluchistan for the year 1945-46.

Serial No.	——	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Expenditure.			Closing balance.		
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		
	MUNICIPAL FUND.															
1	Quetta Municipal Fund	4,29,965			13,29,399			17,59,364			11,93,990* * Includes an under head † Includes an Rs. 1,40,210.			5,65,374† expenditure of Rs. 5,402 Capital Account investment of		
		4,29,965			13,29,399			17,59,364			11,93,990			5,65,374		
	BAZAR FUND.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Pishin Saddar & Distt. Bazar Fund ..	2,34,242	0	2	3,53,017	7	6	5,87,259	7	8	3,63,424	4	7	2,23,835	3	1 ‡
2	Bolan (Excluded) Bazar Fund	3,361	3	7	7,837	10	0	11,198	13	7	8,673	3	5	2,525	10	2 ‡
3	Nasirabad Bazar Fund	33,302	15	5	9,729	13	0	43,032	12	5	26,574	8	0	16,458	4	5 ‡
4	Sibi Distt. Bazar Fund	12,721	6	11	1,25,368	2	6	1,38,089	9	5	1,29,836	6	11	8,253	2	6 ‡
5	Loralai Bazar Fund	39,695	7	8	87,564	15	3	1,27,260	6	11	95,322	0	4	31,938	6	7 ‡
6	Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	19,195	11	10	87,243	13	3	1,06,439	9	1	86,857	2	0	19,582	7	1 ‡
7	Nushki Bazar Fund	13,360	5	10	59,589	9	0	72,949	14	10	38,509	0	9	34,440	14	1 ‡
	Total ..	3,55,879	3	5	7,30,351	6	6	10,86,230	9	11	7,49,196	10	0	3,37,033	15	11

‡ The figures of closing balance do not include the following investments by these funds.

1. Pishin Saddar & District Bazar Fund	8,07,400	0	0
2. Bolan (Excluded) Bazar Fund	14,800	0	0
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	52,700	0	0
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	50,770	0	0
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	10,000	0	0
6. Nushki Bazar Fund	31,700	0	0
Total ..	9,67,370	0	0

APPENDIX VII.

Serious offences committed during the Calendar Year 1945.

Serial No.	Section of the Indian Panel Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.									Remarks.
		Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1945.	Total 1944.	Total 1943.	
1	Rioting 147—148	..	5	2	1	2	..	10	6	15	
2	Murder, 302	4	67	160	48	7	..	286	260	311	
3	Attempt to Murder, 307	10	25	83	11	..	1	130	108	101	
4	Culpable Homicide, 304	..	56	3	2	..	..	61	36	37	
5	Suicide Attempt, 309	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	58	8	
6	Hurt with Aggravation. 325, 331 333, ..	452	147	92	46	4	..	741	705	777	
7	Kidnapping, 363, 369	21	21	24	16	2	2	86	57	94	
8	Rape, 376	1	10	6	6	..	..	23	5	18	
9	Unnatural Offences, 377	2	4	..	..	4	..	10	19	12	
10	Theft, 379—382, & 401	519	701	848	75	11	33	2,187	1,663	1,998	
11	Robbery, 392—394	26	..	59	14	8	1	108	136	130	
12	Dacoity with Murder, 396	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	66	32	
13	Dacoity with other cases, 395—397, 400—402	20	7	..	..	1	..	28	13	33	
14	Receiving stolen property, 411—414 ..	88	8	10	1	3	1	111	77	104	
15	Mischief with aggravation, 429—433, 435—440. ..	165	108	250	113	2	..	638	238	391	
16	Criminal trespass resulting in death 459—460	..	4	1	14	..	..	19	35	2	
17	Criminal trespass relating to other serious offences, 453—457.	115	5	7	..	3	..	130	181	145	
18	Adultery, 497	..	40	52	..	..	..	92	23	126	
19	Abduction, 498	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	20	50	
	Total 1945 ..	1,423	1,208	1,633	347	47	38	4,696	4	..	
	Total 1944 ..	1,087	1,011	1,125	275	32	176	..	3,7064	..	
	Total 1943 ..	1,605	1,256	1,022	346	117	38	..	..	4,384	

NOTE :—This statement includes the member of offences tried by jirga.

APPENDIX VIII.

Following is the summary of Civil, Revenue, Criminal work done under Judicial proceedings in the year 1945.

——	Civil and Revenue cases and appeals.			Criminal cases and appeals.		
	No. of regular cases.	No. of miscellaneous cases.	No. of regular appeals.	No. of miscellaneous appeals.	No. of cases.	No. of appeals.
Pending from the previous year	264	45	31	9	118	32
Instituted during the year	1,308*	254	57	53	9,109	254
Total ..	1,572	299	88	62	9,227	286
Disposed of *during* the year	1,271	236	69	54	9,039	254
Transferred to Jirga side	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pending at the close of the year	301	63	19	8	188	32

* This includes 22 cases revived during the year.

APPENDIX IX.

Veterinary.

Khan Sahib Doctor Mohammad Ramzan Khan, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry continued to be incharge of the Department throughout the year under report. He inspected all the dispensaries and also supervised the Sibi Usta Mohd. and Gumbaz Horse and Cattle, Shows. In addition to this, he attended the 7th Meeting of the Animal Husbandry at Lucknow in December 1946 and Wool Conference at Delhi in July 1947. He toured for 124 days and travelled 4,669 miles by road and 7,927 miles by rail. In the course of his tours he delivered lectures on the principles of Live-Stock improvement to Zamindars of the province who evinced considerable interest in these lectures.

Subordinate establishment

The Strength of the subordinate staff at the close of the year under report was as under :—

1. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of Dispensaries	5
2. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on transfer to officiate as Manager Sheep Breeding Farm Quetta	1
3. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on transfer to officiate as Poultry Research Officer	1
4. Posts vacant	7
Total ..	14
Dispensaries	11

Treatment.

At dispensaries—	1945-46	1946-47.
Out and In-door patients	50,752	55,876
Number of patients supplied with medicines but not brought to dispensaries	17,198	18,161
Castrations performed	1,372	1,407

	Reported	Attended
Work performed while on tour—		
Contagious out-breaks	513	458
	1945-46.	1946-47.
Villages visited as result	758	865
Number of animals treated for contagious diseases	78,891	96,847
Number of animals treated for non-contagious diseases ..	10,627	12,192
In-oculations performed	12,573	1,00,560
Seizures (Contagious diseases)	1,12,820	4,048

	Number of entries.	
	1946.	1947.
Fairs and Shows—		
Sibi—		
Horses	362	283
Cattle	767	637
Usta Mohammad—		
Horses	134	112
Cattle	221	313
Gumbaz—		
Horses	135	113
Cattle	841	475
Pishin—		
Cattle	70	50
Horses	211	217

In the Sibi Horse and Cattle Show 2 silver medals *viz.* 1 for horses and donkeys and the other for cattle, as also a sum of Rs. 1,004 and 1,761 respectively were awarded.

At the Usta Mohammad Horse and Cattle show a sum of Rs. 360 was awarded as prizes money for horse and Rs. 417 for cattle.

In the Gumbaz Horse and Cattle Show a sum of Rs. 204 was awarded as prizes for Horse and Rs. 312 for cattle.

In the Pishin Horse and Cattle Show Rs. 251 were awarded as prizes for Horse and Rs. 351 for cattle.

Cattle Breeding.

At the end of March, 1946 there were 38 bulls. Of these 13 died or were dis-carded. 12 bulls were purchased in February 1947 and thus 37 bulls now on our charge remained on the rolls at the end of the year. The number of cows served during the year under report was 1911 as against 384 during the previous year.

Live Stock Slaughtered.

	1945-46.	1946-47.
Sheep and goats	1,26,242	1,56,042
Cattle	3,773	4.593
Expenditure		
		Rs.
On breeding operations	..	24,720
Total of the Department	..	2,29,040

General.

The activities of the Department were greatly augmented by the inauguration of a two years Scheme for the prevention of Mortality of Livestock by application of Biological Products sanctioned by the Government of India. The Scheme provides for the employment of 14 Stockmen and as many camel Sowars. The Scheme has proved very useful not only in carrying out preventive inoculations but also in detecting outbreaks of infections and parasitic diseases and giving necessary treatment in good time. The Scheme which was intended to run for a period of two years only has since been amalgamated with the scheme for establishing Sheep hipping, shearing, wool washing and grading centres sanctioned by the Government of India. The combined scheme has been submitted to the Government of India and if sanctioned will go a long way in enabling the Department to establish a close link between the Department and the flock owners at large who have been difficult to takle with the limited staff working at the dispensaries.

(Sd.) M. RAMZAN,

Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry in Baluchistan.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX "A".

Statement showing the capital value of Buildings (including water supplies and Electrical Installation) maintained, and Expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance, including operation of installation under Civil Works.

Capital value of	To end of 3/1945.	To end of 3/1946.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings including water supplies and electrical Installation ..	1,29,20,520	1,36,48,863

Expenditure	1944-45.		1945-46.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	65,769	3,79,622	58,670	5,00,451

APPENDIX "B".

Statement showing the capital value of Buildings (including water supply installations) maintained and expenditure on minor works and maintenance under Tribal Areas.

Capital value of	To end of 3/1945.	To end of 3/1946.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings including water supply installations	24,32,406	24,45,764

Expenditure	1944-45.		1945-46.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	30,292	1,06,253	30,100	96,585

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